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KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS

Station	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.
Kowloon	6.40	8.15	10.30	11.40	Noon	1.15	2.30	3.45
Yau Ma Tei	6.50	8.25	10.40	11.50	12.00	1.25	2.40	3.55
Shatin	7.00	8.35	10.50	12.00	12.10	1.35	2.50	4.05
Tai Po	7.10	8.45	11.00	12.10	12.20	1.45	3.00	4.15
Tai Po Market	7.20	8.55	11.10	12.20	12.30	1.55	3.10	4.25
Fanning	7.30	9.05	11.20	12.30	12.40	2.05	3.20	4.35
Shuanghui	7.40	9.15	11.30	12.40	12.50	2.15	3.30	4.45
Shumshun	7.50	9.25	11.40	12.50	1.00	2.25	3.40	4.55

SUNDAYS AND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

Station	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.
Kowloon	6.40	8.15	10.30	11.40	Noon	1.15	2.30	3.45
Yau Ma Tei	6.50	8.25	10.40	11.50	12.00	1.25	2.40	3.55
Shatin	7.00	8.35	10.50	12.00	12.10	1.35	2.50	4.05
Tai Po	7.10	8.45	11.00	12.10	12.20	1.45	3.00	4.15
Tai Po Market	7.20	8.55	11.10	12.20	12.30	1.55	3.10	4.25
Fanning	7.30	9.05	11.20	12.30	12.40	2.05	3.20	4.35
Shuanghui	7.40	9.15	11.30	12.40	12.50	2.15	3.30	4.45
Shumshun	7.50	9.25	11.40	12.50	1.00	2.25	3.40	4.55

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

Station	Dep.	Arr.	Station	Dep.	Arr.
Fanning	7.45	11.30	Shataukok	8.30	10.15
Shataukok	8.40	12.25	Fanning	7.35	11.20

Station	Dep.	Arr.	Station	Dep.	Arr.
Shataukok	8.40	12.25	Fanning	7.35	11.20

Further information may be obtained at the RAILWAY OFFICE, KOWLOON, or from
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(Sundays: 4 P.M. only).

SPECIAL SAILING.

On SUNDAY, 6th JUNE, a "TAISHAN" will depart from Com-
pany's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 A.M., and from Macao at 4 P.M.
The "NORTONS" ORCHESTRA will be on board and there will be
Music and Dancing during the Voyage to and from Macao. [13]

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ARTIFICIAL SILK WEDDING GOWNS.

TRIUMPHS OF A NEW BRITISH
INDUSTRY.

"CREPE DE CHINE"

London, April 19th.
A radiant bride in a white broad-
cloth dress and tulle veil followed by two
bridesmaids in delicately tinted cham-
pagne coloured frocks, stepped down from
a mosquito-like erection in the Holland Park
Hall early this afternoon, writes a woman
correspondent to a Home paper.

The bride's walk down the white por-
phyry-covered with black velvet was the
signal for an outburst of applause. She
was London's first all-British artificial
silk clad bride, and made her appearance
at the first exhibition of British artificial
silk goods ever held in London.

FINE LINGERIE.

There is nothing from the finest crepe
de chine to the most handsome crepe that
the manufacturer in British artificial silk
cannot produce. His latest triumph is
some exquisitely fine crepe de chine in
delicate colourings, and suitable for fine
lingerie.

This was only perfected a fortnight ago,
and effects a saving, as compared with
the price of all silk crepe de chine in a
similar quality, of between four and five
shillings a yard.

At one time two and three colour pro-
ductions had to be yarn dyed before the
threads were set up in the looms. Now,
however, they can be piece-dyed and a
new era has been opened in the manu-
facture of such goods.

LIKE HAND-EMBROIDERED.

Some beautiful broadcloth fabrics for
curtains were shown. They looked as if
they had been hand-embroidered. Actu-
ally they had been woven on the looms
that were originally made for the manu-
facture of Nottingham lace curtains.
Beautiful plain silk curtains—the
material would do equally well for frocks,
were being shown. The price, retail, is
3s. 11d. a yard.

Another triumph for the British silk
manufacturer in the furnishing line is the
artificial silk cretonne. Some armchairs
were covered in cretonne with a chine
pattern that proved, on examination, to
be artificial silk; it looked like linen.

One drawback to artificial silks was
their liability to get crushed. A British
firm has discovered a way to prevent this
so that wearers of artificial silk gowns
need not fear for their smart appearance.
To return to the bride. Her appear-
ance was the signal for a dress display
that kept women fascinated until long
after the luncheon hour.

One vision wore apricot taffeta finely
pleated and trimmed with cream lace.
She was dressed, it was explained, for
breakfast. Later radiant visions in red
and sunrise, blue and white, or orange
gowns floated by. They were dressed for
the river.

"MENTAL COSMETIC."

Mr. A. M. Samuel, Parliamentary Secre-
tary to the Department of Overseas
Trade, who opened the exhibition, ex-
pressed pleasure at the beauty of the
exhibits. He believed we were on the
threshold of a new industry, which would
bring great prosperity to our English
workers. It was a mental cosmetic to
look upon some of the exhibits. They
saw materials which were almost like
jewels worthy to adorn the robes of god-
deses.

ZOO MILK SURPRISE.

ONLY CONDEMNED FOR ANIMALS.
TUBERCULOSIS WIPED OUT.

One little sentence from the London
Zoological Society's annual report will
astonish the average mother and house-
wife. It runs:

"The complete replacement of fresh
milk by condensed milk has notably re-
duced tuberculosis."

A little later the report states that Zoo
animals used 14,592 tins of condensed
milk in 1925—7,488 sweetened and 7,104
unsweetened.

It was explained at the Zoological Gar-
dens that many animals, especially those
with cloven hooves, were liable to epide-
mics of bovine tuberculosis. The ante-
lopes seemed to die of nothing else. Yet
they lived under very good conditions, and
were given generous daily draughts of
fresh milk.

Then the fresh milk was cut off and the
tinned variety substituted. A marked im-
provement followed and tubercle has been
stamped out in the antelope paddocks.
Infected milk does not produce bovine
tuberculosis in human beings, but it may
lead to tuberculous glands which have to
be cut out, leaving badly scarred necks.

The state of affairs in Great Britain,
comments a writer in a Home paper, is
indeed strange. Uncertified ordinary
milk is given to our children without
question. The Zoo's monkeys are pro-
tected from it.

BACHELOR JUDGE ON MARRIED LIFE.

SOLVING MATRIMONIAL
PROBLEMS.

FORGIVENESS, COMPROMISE,
KINDNESS AND PATIENCE.

Mr. Justice McCordie, who is unmarried,
explained in the King's Bench Divi-
sion how matrimonial problems can
be solved.

All you want," he said, "is the spirit
of forgiveness, the spirit of kindness,
the spirit of compromise, and the
spirit of patience. Once these things
triumph, the difficulties vanish."

The question arose during the cross-
examination by Mr. Birkett, K.C., of
Mr. W. R. Thresh, who is claiming
damages from the N.S.P.C.C. for
alleged malicious prosecution.

Mr. Thresh complained that he was de-
ported to Ireland, where he was
sentenced to six months' hard labour
for neglecting his children—a conviction
that was quashed on appeal.

JUDGE ON HUSBANDS WHO ARE DISAPPOINTED.

Mr. Birkett had suggested that if Mr.
Thresh had introduced a better spirit into
his married life much trouble would have
been avoided.

"Matrimonial problems are not so
easy to solve as you suggest in your cross-
examination," remarked the judge.

"I am not suggesting that they are
easy," said Mr. Birkett.

Mr. Justice McCordie then made the
remarks quoted above, upon which Mr.
Birkett said: "Your Lordship speaks
with great plausibility in these matters."

DISAPPOINTED HUSBANDS.

Later, Mr. Birkett, referring to an-
swers given by Mr. Thresh, said: "If
you impute bad motives to everybody,
there would never be any happiness in
the world today."

"There does not seem to be any in this
case," said the judge. "The moment a
man and wife do not trust each other
happiness leaves the home."

Mr. Thresh said that he had done his
utmost for his wife. When the inspector
of the society at Cork told him that she
was willing to go back she said she was
not, but afterwards she said she would
do so for the children's sake.

"That did not seem to be a very
bright prospect for me," added witness.
Mr. Justice McCordie: Most husbands
expect more than that.

Mr. Birkett: They get disappointed,
some of them.

Mr. Justice McCordie: They do.

"THE OPTIMIST AND THE PESSIMIST."
It is difficult to speak without being
personal," was another observation by
Mr. Birkett.

"You must not say that," said the
judge. "When learned counsel appears
as a pessimist at three o'clock you will
find to-night he will be an optimist when
he gets home."

The hearing was adjourned.

ORDERS FOR BRITAIN.

OIL-SHIPS, DREDGERS, AND
LOCOMOTIVES.

Messrs. Palmers' Shipbuilding and
Iron Co., Ltd., of Jarrow, Co. Durham,
have booked a contract for a 8,100-ton
vessel from British Tankers, Ltd., and
Messrs. Swan, Hunter, and Wigham-
Richardson, Ltd., are to build at their
Walker-on-Tyne shipyard two 10,000-ton
oil-carriers for the same firm.

The Cork Harbour Commissioners have
ordered two large dredgers from Messrs.
Priestman Brothers, Ltd., of Hull.

Modern Transport states that the
Crown Agents for the Colonies have
awarded a contract for eight superheated
locomotives for the Nigerian railways to
Sir W. G. Armstrong & Co., Ltd., of
Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The Port of London Authority has
placed the contract for the floating por-
tion of the passenger landing stage which
is being erected at Tilbury with the
Cleveland Bridge and Engineering Co.,
Ltd., of Darlington.

LOST THROUGH STRIKE FEARS.

Modern Transport, in announcing that
the administration of the Union of South
Africa Railways and Harbours has
awarded contracts for 20 heavy main-line
locomotives to German builders, the work
being divided between the firms of
Maffei, of Munich, and Henschel, of
Cassel, understands that the determining
factor in the award of the contracts was
the fear by the South African authorities
that British builders, faced with the
probability of early trouble in the coal
and engineering trades, would be obliged
to exceed the delivery dates offered in
their tenders.

THE LUCKIEST MAN IN LONDON.

£13 INCOME TAX "GIFT."

AN OFFICIAL MYSTERY.

A man who lives in South London is
prepared to declare that the income tax
authorities are philanthropists. They
have just given him £13.

He does not know why, nor does
Somerset House. But he has gratefully
accepted the money and the tax officials
are now trying to look like the anony-
mous donor who blushes to find news of
his benefactions published.

"Last night," said the lucky man to
an Evening Standard representative, "I
received one of those unpleasant buff
envelopes, but instead of a demand for
more money I found it contained a
kindly-phrased note telling me that 'as
a concession' I would be allowed £13."
"What," exclaimed a Somerset House
official, when he was told of the depart-
ment's generosity. Then, after thinking
it over, he said:

"We, you know, we do have cases in
which people have been honestly foolish."

"A CURIOUS CASE."

It was pointed out that the beneficiary
had made no claim and asked for no con-
cession.

"Ah," said the official, "but perhaps
he had something in his mind, and the
local inspector knew he had something in
his mind, or he may have made a claim
some time ago. Still, it is a curious
case, and I would rather like to know
how it arose." But he could think of no
positive explanation.

"If there had been overpayment on
the first instalment," he continued
thoughtfully, "it would have been offset
against the second instalment due in
July. Yes, it looks as if it was in regard
to something which had happened before."

Then Somerset House began to take
credit for its own generosity.

"The Board," said the official, "are
very anxious that where it is found that
a taxpayer has paid too much he should
be informed. When a man has got a
salary and dividends as well, and all his
allowances cannot be set against his
salary, we inform him that a certain
amount is due back to him on dividends,
and we ask him to send in his vouchers."

ADDITIONAL CHECK.

Further reflection brought this other
possible explanation.

"There is an additional check made
of the facts of many cases after the
original demand notes have been sent out.
This case may have been one of them."

The official, however, did not say whether
the extra check was for the pur-
pose of applying another turn to the
screw, which Mr. Churchill desires
should be tightened, or whether it was
undertaken to protect the taxpayer from
possible "miscalculations by income tax
experts."

If, however, the extra check had re-
vealed an undercharge, the taxpayer
would have had a further demand sent
to him forthwith.

"Of course," said the official, "he
would have an opportunity of appealing
against this extra demand."
And in this case," asked the Evening
Standard representative, "is there a
right of appeal for the recipient of the
£13?"

"Oh, yes," said Somerset House, "he
can appeal, if he cares, against the allow-
ance of £13, or he can appeal on the
grounds that the concession is not
sufficient."

ROAMING RIGHT EYE.

HOW UGLINESS IS CAUSED.

A lecture concerning the fitting of
spectacles and the problems of opticians
in dealing with lop-sided faces, distorted
eyebrows, and bent noses was given by
Mr. Harry L. Taylor, chairman of the
National Council for the Preservation of
Eyeglass, at the Optical Convention held
at the Imperial College of Science, South
Kensington, W.

Ugliness, it seems, is the result of the
activities of the right, directing, or pre-
dominant eye.

With the growth of intelligence this
eye works faster, and consequently gets
farther and farther out of line, broaden-
ing the right side of the face at the ex-
pense of its length, tugging the nose out
of line, and playing tricks with the right
eyebrow.

The moral of this lecture seemed to be
that one cannot expect to be both beau-
tiful and intellectual.

The faces of only 40 per cent. of
women lack symmetry, and the way for
a woman to keep her girlhood beauty is
not by the use of soaps and powders but
by suppressing the right eye's natural
propensity to roam.

England has a preponderance of ugly
faces because English people are demon-
strative with their eyes. The French-
man and the Italian, however, who have
a softness round the eyes, and demon-
strative with their arms and mouths.
They do not give their right eyes the
work we give ours.

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45]

HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS.

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BRITISH MINERS' MISSION TO GERMANY.

REPORT ON ENQUIRY.

BIGGER COMPANIES AND MORE UP-TO-DATE METHODS.

Besides sending to the United States a delegation of working engineers, the Daily Mail invited eight British miners to visit the coal mining centres in Germany and Poland to enquire into the conditions and methods governing the industry in those countries.

During their tour they had every facility for inspecting many of the greatest German mines, and among the things they particularly noticed were the huge dumps, in the Ruhr and Silesia, of coal which is at present unsaleable through trade depression.

Other features that impressed them included:

"The elaborate use which the German mineowner makes of by-products, with the result that he extracts every possible profit from his pit and adds enormously to the prosperity of the industry."

Grouping of mining undertakings into large combinations.

The better equipment of pits with labour-saving machinery. Throughout the tour a German miner was not seen working with a hand-pick.

Electric underground haulage which is so largely employed in German mines in place of the ponies of the British pits.

The bad conditions under which the Polish miner lives—conditions that would not be tolerated in the British coalfields.

WHAT THE MISSION FOUND.

The following are the chief points of the delegates' report:

The coal seams in Upper Silesia are thicker than in Britain.

The maximum use of mechanical power and the minimum use of labour power seems to be the principle upon which the German owners act.

The lay-out of the collieries is better than in England.

Instead of having half a dozen collieries as in England, each with its separate equipment, one huge undertaking is formed to exploit a very wide area. The combination of capital effects economy in administration.

HOUSING AND WAGES.

There is little difference between the time worked by miners in Germany and that worked at home.

With reference to wages, there is little to choose between the German and the British. In terms of money, the British miner appears to be at an advantage, but the German receives various emoluments, such as family allowances, free tools, and so forth.

Trade depression in Germany is felt as keen as at home. In the Ruhr 260,000 miners are unemployed.

Foreign competition and the depression in the iron and steel trades are given as the primary causes.

WORLD COMPETITION.

In view of the effects of competition between nations, it would be much better "if the whole mining industry could be treated as one unit with a method of co-ordinating sales, so that prices could be so arranged as to prevent prosperity in one coalfield from being obtained at the cost of privation in another."

The German miner is no better than the English and the English no better than the German. "We deprecate any talk of one being so much superior or inferior to the other."

Technical advancement will not of itself solve the problems of the mining industry.

Until some system is adopted whereby the interest of the workmen can be made to coincide with the advancement of technique there remains little hope of peace and contentment in the industry.

MR. A. M. THOMPSON'S VIEWS.

In a letter to the Editor of the Daily Mail, Mr. A. M. Thompson writes:

"Sir—As a representative of the Daily Mail on the Miners' Mission to Germany I was not allowed to influence the judgment of the delegates by expression of my personal views. But now that the Mission is finished I am entitled, as a private citizen, once more to say what I think."

With all that the delegates have said as to the higher efficiency and economy of the German mining equipment as compared with ours I am in thorough agreement. I am convinced, as they were, that our mining industry is handicapped by multiplicity of ownership and that some form of combination is essential to its future prosperity. But to reorganise so vast a trade and to bring our mining equipment up to the best German standard will obviously take time.

It cannot be done in a week, nor a month, nor a year. What is more to the point is that the change cannot possibly be effected by the end of this month, when the Government's subsidies terminate. What is to be done now?

WHEN THE SUBSIDY ENDS.

We were repeatedly told during our tour that the British State help had enabled British coal exporters to put up serious competition against the Germans at Stettin, and even Berlin. But when the subsidy ends this will no longer be possible. The Germans will be able to monopolise their own market. The coal which Poland is producing in excess of her own requirements, and which Germany refuses to admit, is actually being sold under cost of production and must be cleared at any price.

If Britain were to blunder into the terrible calamity of a stoppage of production, neither Poles nor Germans would be able to fill the gap.

(Continued on next column.)

THE LESSON OF THE AXHAM CASE.

Rear-Admiral A. H. Smith-Dorrien in a letter to a London paper says:—

The case of Dr. Axham affects the individual, but medical efficiency concerns the community.

Laymen can understand the reason why Dr. Axham's name was scratched off the register. What they cannot understand is why Sir Herbert Barker's methods have not been inquired into, for he tells me he could teach them to a few who have special characteristics, and he naturally wishes his knowledge to be perpetuated.

Some years ago, in the interests of the public, 14 patients suffering from eye afflictions petitioned the Medical Council to inquire into the modern methods by which their sight had been restored.

The registrar of the Medical Council informed me in writing that he knew of no place in England where such discoveries could be investigated.

All I can say is that there should be. How can the Medical Council maintain an adequate standard of proficiency at any qualifying examinations if they themselves have no knowledge of the latest discoveries made by those who in the first instance may be called quacks (Watts with his steam engine was a quack) or by members of their own profession who often find themselves so labelled.

If there had been some sort of court of appeal probably Dr. Axham's name would have been reinstated years ago. Such a reform now would be a fitting memorial to one who sacrificed his own personal and professional interests for the cause of suffering humanity. If it comes he will not have lived in vain.

SIR HERBERT BARKER AND DR. AXHAM.

How Dr. Axham's association with Sir Herbert Barker came about is related by the latter in the following letter:—

"I made the acquaintance of my esteemed colleague and friend in the following circumstances:—

"At the end of 1903 or early in 1904 I issued an invitation to several medical men—all strangers—to witness my methods."

"Only a very few responded, and among them was Dr. Axham. When the demonstration was over, after having watched me with the greatest interest and after putting to me numerous and very pertinent questions, he asked if he might see more of my work."

"I readily assented, and for 45 consecutive days—for 2 or 3 hours each afternoon—he devoted himself to the closest investigation of my system, following each case from its earliest treatment to its symptomatic cure with the closest and most painstaking care."

"At the termination of that period he pointed out that my work was being unnecessarily handicapped and was causing avoidable pain through the lack of an anæsthetic, and kindly suggested that he would render assistance in this respect if I would allow him."

"Naturally I accepted his humane offer with much relief, and a co-operation was initiated which was the means of the development of my manipulative procedures, and which rendered possible the undertaking of the more difficult types of case without restriction and with the minimum of pain."

"I cannot say how much I owe—personally and in regard to the work to which I have devoted my life—to the courageous stand thus taken by Dr. Axham. He encouraged me and stood by me when I needed all the support he freely gave, and his sacrifice for conscientious sake has helped to place manipulative surgery in the position it occupies to-day among our most powerful and merciful therapeutic arms in the warfare against human disability and disease."

experience any difficulty in finding markets. And markets once lost would be hard to regain. Many pits in Britain, having once been closed, might never be reopened.

As for the suffering which would have to be endured by our miners' wives and children during the period of stoppage, and the addition to the mass of unemployment which would remain as a permanent result, no decent citizen can contemplate these inevitable consequences without a sinking of the heart.

There must be no stoppage. Unless the nation is mad, there will be no stoppage. There must be a way to avert so unthinkable a disaster.

QUESTION OF EQUIPMENT.

The members of the Daily Mail Mission, seeing that their leaders were engaged in delicate and difficult negotiation with the owners and the Government, discreetly and loyally refrained from butting in with expressions of individual opinions on the immediate crisis, and contented themselves with deductions from their German experiences as to possible and desirable future reforms. "If these improvements in equipment were made," they say in effect, "there would be no need to alter our working conditions."

"Of course, they know that these improvements cannot be made "while paid," but they probably think that, if they consented to accept any reduction of pay or increase of working time now, the industry's reorganisation might never be attempted."

Is it beyond the wit of statesmen to remove this misgiving by any form of guarantee that a serious reform of the evident defects in our mining industry shall be not only "recommended" but enforced? If the miners were sure that financial and mechanical hindrances to economy of output were to be honestly and strenuously tackled, I feel sure that their chief objection to Mr. Hodge's suggestion of an extra half-hour's work for a transitional period would be removed.

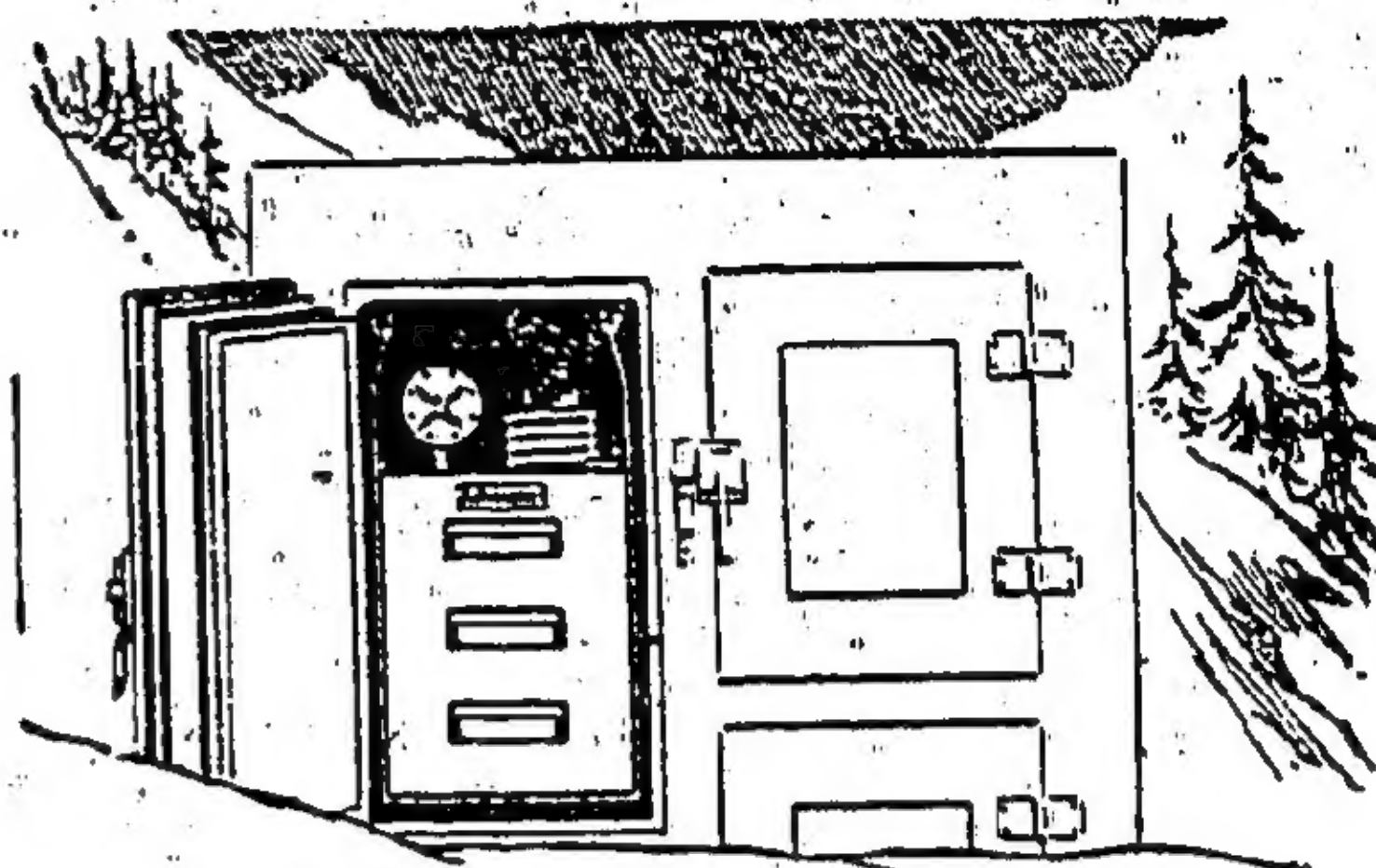
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MARKET CONDITIONS IN JAPAN.
MONTHLY CABLED REVIEW.

The Japanese Consul-General in Hongkong has received the following cable reviewing the commercial conditions in Japan during the past month:

The foreign trade of Japan in April showed a decline of Yen 26,000,000 in the export of silk, cotton piece-goods, etc., and of Yen 50,000,000 in the import of raw cotton, flour, etc. The market is dull owing to the sudden jump of the exchange and there is no special factors of a favourable nature. However, the demand abroad is expected to increase gradually owing to the fall in price.

The exchange on New York jumped up to 47½ on April 23rd but afterwards proved too heavy and it was cut down to 46½ on May 4th and again on May 5th and 6th. Owing to the increase in exchange rate, the price of commodities such as silk, rice, cotton yarn, etc., has dropped to the levels in March 1918.

The stock market, sympathizing with the decline in price of commodities, also slumped and the money market showed a dull tone. The strike in England had no marked effect upon trade.

TRADE.

Foreign trade of Japan during last month:

Value of exports 188,000,000 yen.
Value of imports 241,000,000 yen.
Excess of imports 53,000,000 yen.
Trade with China during last month:
Value of exports 47,000,000 yen.
Value of imports 23,000,000 yen.
Excess of exports 24,000,000 yen.

Proposed Capital of Industrial Promotions and expansion during last month according to the return of the Bank of Japan: 143,000,000 yen.
Amount of bonds and stocks issued during last month according to the return of the Hypothec Bank of Japan: 186,000,000 yen.

MERCHANDISE.

Silk prices already reached the lowest level, and are showing reaction.

Quantities of raw silk exported from both Yokohama and Kobe during the last month: 23,100 bales.
Quotation of raw silk forward delivery on Yokohama Silk Exchange on 10th of this month, 107 yen 40 sen.

Price of Halibut, Eel, at Yokohama spot delivery: 15 yen 30 sen.
Output of cotton yarn during the last month according to the Japan Cotton Spinners' Association return: 290,000 bales.

Quantities of cotton tissues exported during last month according to the reports of the Japan Cotton Yarn and Cloth Exporters' Guild: 79,421,000 yards.

Index number of wholesale prices in Tokyo: 338.91.

Amount of bills cleared throughout the country at the end of the month before last: 7,619,000,000 yen.

Merchandise in stock at the end of the month before last: 311,000,000 yen.

CHARTER MARKET.

Freight improved, coastwise active. Trans-Pacific freight rate for lumber: \$10.25.

MR. EDELL FORD'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.

"I WANT TO GO ABOUT WITHOUT FUSS."

BAN ON CALLERS.

Mr. Edsel Ford, son of Mr. Henry Ford, of motor-car fame, arrived in London on April 21st.

One of the first things that one notices about Mr. Ford (writes an *Evening Standard* representative who visited him at his West End hotel) is his frank, unaffected smile.

The only well-known smile with which one can compare it is that of the Prince of Wales, who was entertained by Mr. Ford during his recent visit to America.

CALLERS TURNED AWAY.

They say that Mr. Edsel Ford's fortune amounts now to two hundred million pounds and that he is the second richest man in the world. His father is the first.

Like many rich men, he is extraordinarily shy, and at the big hotel in which he is staying he and Mrs. Ford were inaccessible to almost everybody, although there were countless callers.

They remained in their suite until their car arrived—driven by a chauffeur who had the name of the makers on his coat collar—and then quickly drove off. Mr. Ford had arrived just as the sun had broken through the clouds of the morning, and he was looking forward to an interesting day.

BUSINESS AND PLEASURE.

"I have been in England before," he remarked, "for I was over here when I was 20. On this occasion I am here mostly for pleasure, but in the midst of it I hope to see all of our plants in Europe. I am going to Manchester and to Cork, and I also want to inspect the site at Dagenham."

"Yes," he admitted, "wealth has its embarrassments on a trip of this kind, and I want so far as I can to go about without any fuss. I have had a good time on the way over, and I hope to combine a little business with pleasure while we are here."

"Does that mean you have any big developments in view?"

THE HORSE-POWER TAX.

"No," was the reply. "There cannot be any here until we have got at the solution of the horse-power tax. A tax of 22s. you know, is a very big drawback to progress."

Mr. and Mrs. Ford are not accompanied by any other members of the family. They have three children, two boys of six and four years respectively and a little girl seven months old.

HOW THE BETTING TAX WORKS.

SUCCESS IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

[BY AN AUSTRALIAN.]

Lord Considine has expressed the opinion that if a tax on betting is passed, the Act will break down in the first year.

This is exactly what the opponents of a tax on betting said in New South Wales in 1918, when the Holman Government discovered this novel form of raising revenue. They also said, as the opponents of the tax are saying here, that a paralysing blow would be struck at the thoroughbred industry, and that the sport of racing would suffer a fatal setback.

Let us examine these arguments in the light of what has happened in New South Wales since the tax came into force ten years ago.

The outstanding fact is that, although more than £4,000,000 had accrued to successive New South Wales Governments from the taxation of betting up to the end of 1924, never has prize money been bigger, competition keener, racing on a higher level, or attendances greater in the State than they are to-day.

- (a) On racing clubs.
(b) On bookmakers.
(c) On betting tickets.

The tax on betting tickets, which every bookmaker is compelled by law to issue to cash betters, was, under the original Act, a penny in the Saddle Paddock, and a half-penny in the Leger and Flat. In 1917 these rates were doubled, and in 1920 the tax on betting tickets in the paddock was increased to 3d.

In 1918 the revenue from the stamp duty on betting tickets for cash transactions was £27,638. How it has grown is clear from the following table:

In 1917	£40,849
1918	57,391
1919	54,840
1920	87,504
1921	96,303
1922	106,068
1923	106,560
1924	108,688

This gives a total of £580,173, which hardly indicates a breakdown in the scheme.

The tax on bookmakers works in this way. Each bookmaker must make out a monthly return to the New South Wales Government showing the total bets received, and this must be accompanied by a cheque for the amount of the tax. Since 1918 the revenue from this taxation of credit betting, up to the end of 1924, amounts to more than £250,000.

The surprising thing is that all the bookmakers in New South Wales are in favour of the tax. One of them who was recently in this country (Mr. W. C. Aldrich, of Tattersall's Club, Sydney) told me that he was at a loss to understand why the taxation of credit betting should not be feasible in this country.

"If," he said, "the British Government, after introducing the tax, found difficulty in dealing with recalcitrant or dishonest bookmakers, would it not be easier to stop their letters and telegrams, and, if necessary, cut off their telephones? We are a business, a clean and honest one. The control exercised by the State on racing in New South Wales has eliminated the 'welsker' and strengthened the position of the reputable bookmaker. Bookmakers realised that control and tax are in their own interests. We are compelled to produce our bank-book and prove we are in a strong financial position. Bookmakers' clerks must also be licensed and must show a clear record before they can obtain their permits."

All of which goes to prove that there is no ground for Lord Londsdale's pessimism.

WHAT MINERS STUDY.

PSYCHOLOGY AND EVEN MINE GEOLOGY.

That the miner of to-day, while fond of sport, is also eager for knowledge, even of abstract subjects, is fully indicated by the following figures, given by the British Institute of Adult Education.

There have so far been 100,000 attendances at lectures under the one-year course scheme organized by the Miners' Lectures Committee for the Yorkshire Miners.

There are 320 courses, which include:

History	Literature
Economics	Psychology
Music	Hygiene
Drama	Coalfield Geology

It is hoped this year to inaugurate a scholarship scheme to enable working miners, their sons or daughters, to enjoy the full benefit of university life with complete freedom to choose their study. Between 600 and 700 miners attend the three-year tutorial classes organized by the Workers' Educational Association, which are run jointly with the Extra-Mural Boards of Universities. The standard aimed at is that of the work for an honours degree at a university.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

GENERAL ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE.

The Directors of the General Accident Fire & Life Assurance Corporation, Ltd., have resolved to recommend the payment of the following dividends, subject to Income Tax: a final dividend of 2½ per cent (making 5 per cent for the year) on the Preference Shares, and a final dividend of 17½ per cent on the Ordinary Shares (making 32½ per cent for the year, an increase of 2½ per cent on the Ordinary Shares compared with last year's dividend), both payable on May 1st, 1926.

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IN

"COMBAT."

THE WORLD

TO-DAY At 5.15 & 9.15

WANDA HAWLEY

IN

"RECKLESS ROMANCE"

A CRICKETER'S YARNS.

WHEN MR. WARNER PLAYED IN BROWN SHOES.

BATSMAN KILLED AT LORDS.

Mr. P. F. Warner, in a foreword to a volume entitled "A Cricketer's Yarns," by Richard Daft, calls Daft, who was born in 1835 and died in 1900, "the Palanet of his time," and says:

"The first thing that strikes one is the change in dress that has come about. The tall hat had disappeared before Daft's time, but round pot hats were general at that period. Daft soon discarded this type of headgear for a cap, but 'Billycock' hats were worn by many players long after he had discarded them."

Coloured shirts, too, were very common in his time, and black-and-white striped shirts were nearly always worn by the two great Nottingham bowlers J. C. Shaw and Fred Morley, the latter so indifferently a batsman that tradition asserts that when he was seen emerging from the pavilion to bat the horse at Trent Bridge used instinctively to walk between the shafts of the roller!

Nearly all cricketers, too, wore brown boots instead of the white ones so universal to-day, and I myself remember playing in the Rugby and Marlborough match of 1899 in brown shoes. It was during the next season that everybody, even schoolboys, took to white boots.

LORD'S BAD WICKET.

"The wickets in Daft's day were, of course, nothing like so good as they are now. Lord's, indeed, was a 'terror,' and it was at Lord's in 1870 that Daft himself came in with a towel wrapped round his head after Summers, the Nottingham player, had received so terrible a blow on the temple from a fast-rising ball from Platts that he died a few days later."

Daft tells us of the days, when the bowlers were allowed to select the wickets to suit their own bowling. "The early laws enacted that 'The party which goes from home shall have the choice of the innings and the pitching of the wickets, which shall be pitched within thirty yards of a centre fixed by the adversaries.'"

By 1816, however, the rule had become: "The umpires in all matches to pitch fair wickets, and the parties to toss for the choice of innings."

Here is one of several good umpire stories:

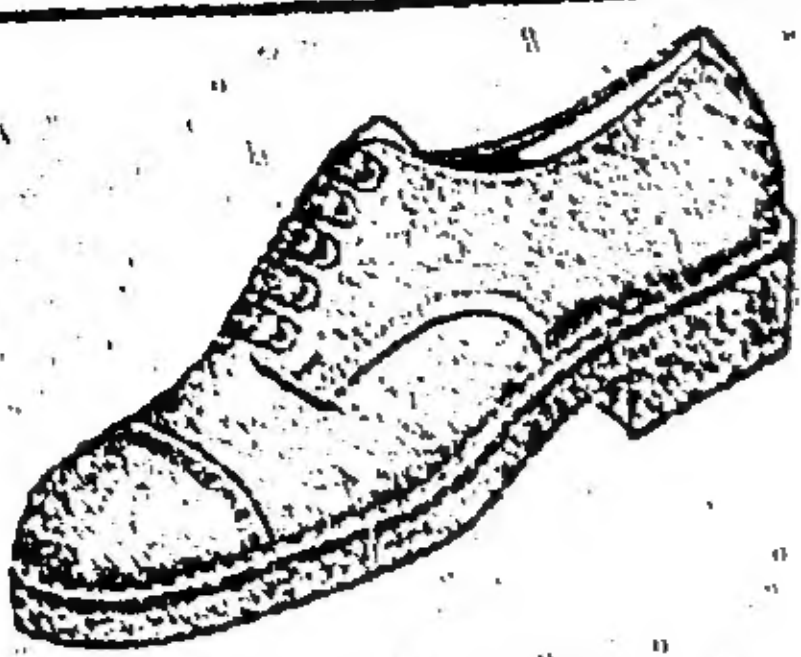
"A country umpire, when his own side were batting, gave a man who was palpably caught at the wicket. The wicket-keeper told the umpire he knew nothing whatever about cricket. 'The umpire said little in reply, but presently, when the other side were in and his friend the wicket-keeper was batting, the latter was appealed to as being run out, although it was plain that he was well in. 'Out!' shouted the umpire, and added, looking savagely at the batsman, 'I'll teach you whether I know owl about cricket or not.'"

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CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

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Hongkong Bank	\$1,100 buy.
Do	\$107 nom.
Chartered Bank	\$204 nom.
Mercantile Bank, A. & B.	\$204 nom.
Do	\$204 nom.
P. & O. Bank	\$29 nom.
East Asia Bank	\$25 nom.
Canton Insurance	\$400 buy.
North China Insurance	\$114.145 buy.
Union Insurance	\$235 buy, 289 sa.
Yangtze Insurance	\$374 buy.
China Fire Insurance	\$180 buy.
Hongkong Fire Insurance	\$360 buy.
Douglas	\$28 nom.
H.K. & M. Steamboats	\$244 buy.
Hongkong Tug	\$24 sel.
Indo-China (Ind.)	\$20 nom.
Do (Ind.)	\$46 nom.
Shanghai Express	\$117.5 nom.
Star Line	\$61.4 buy, 62 sel.
Wanchoo	\$124 nom.
China Sugars	\$124 nom.
Malayan Sugars	\$124 nom.
Benguet	\$114 buy.
Kailan Mining Ad.	\$24 buy.
Langkat (combined)	\$124 buy.
Do (single)	\$124 buy.
Shanghai Explorations	\$124 buy.
Bank of China	\$124 nom.
Bank of Communications	\$124 nom.
Tonghai Mines	\$124 nom.
Ural Carbons	\$124 nom.
H.K. & M. Wharves	\$124 nom.
H.K. & W. Docks	\$124 nom.
Hongkong	\$124 buy.
New Engineering	\$124 nom.
Shanghai Docks	\$124 nom.
H.K. & S. Hotels	\$124 buy.
Hongkong Leads	\$124 buy.
Hongkong Realty (A.P.)	\$124 buy.
H.K. Territorials (A.P.)	\$124 nom.
Humphreys Estates	\$124 sa.
Princes Buildings	\$124 buy.
Rural Lands	\$124 nom.
Ewo Cottons	\$124 nom.
Oriental	\$124 nom.
Shanghai Cottons (old)	\$124 buy.
Do (new)	\$124 buy.
Amusements	\$124 nom.
Canton Ice	\$124 nom.
Cements (combined)	\$124 sel.
Do (old)	\$124 nom.
Do (new)	\$124 nom.
China Bases	\$124.11.30 buy.
China Lights (combined)	\$124 buy.
Do (old)	\$124 buy.
Do (new)	\$124 buy.
China Providents	\$124 nom.
Contractions	\$124 nom.
Dairy Farms	\$124 sel.
Der A. Wing (A.P.)	\$124 sel.
Hongkong Kinetics	\$124 buy.
Macao Electric	\$124 nom.
H.K. Developments	\$124 nom.
H.K. Hopes (combined)	\$124 sel.
Do (old)	\$124 sel.
Do (new)	\$124 sel.
Hongkong Tramways	\$124 buy.
Indo-China	\$124 nom.
MacIntosh	\$124 nom.
Peak Tram (old)	\$124 buy.
Do (new)	\$124 buy.
Sincere	\$124 nom.
Taxis	\$124 nom.
United Asbestos	\$124 nom.
Watsons (old)	\$124.65 buy.
Wm. Rowell	\$124 nom.
Singapore Traction	\$124 sel.
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LOOPHOLES IN THE LAW FOR WIVES.

NO BANKRUPTCIES OR INCOME TAX HUSBANDS TO BLAME.

The husband of a rich woman recently died, before their joint income tax had been paid, leaving an insufficiency of money to pay the tax. The income tax commissioners asked the widow, from whose income the major portion of the tax had always been paid, to pay the tax, but she refused, stating that she would take advantage of the law which had created both the income and the husband only being liable to pay.

This was one instance of anomalies of the law concerning married women which were cited by Mrs. Maud I. Crofts, one of the first women solicitors, who addressed a group of students at the College of Nursing, on "The Wife under English Law."

"No married woman is liable to pay income tax or super tax," said Mrs. Crofts. "In spite of the Married Women's Property Acts, which conferred on married women the right to own property, the husband is still solely liable to pay tax on both his own and his wife's income, which for this purpose are treated as one income."

DODGING IT.

No married woman can be adjudged a bankrupt. The fact that this can be extremely useful under certain circumstances was illustrated by a spinster who failed in business, but avoided the consequences by marrying while the bankruptcy proceedings were pending.

Again, there is the enactment which provides that when man and wife are jointly indicted for an offence the woman can ask the court to presume coercion. Not long ago a couple were charged with an extensive series of betting frauds. There was not the slightest doubt that the wife was the brains of the business, her husband being merely a passive tool in her hands, but she pleaded coercion and escaped.

"Fortunately, that particular law is soon to be amended, and any woman who raises the coercion plea after June next will have to support it with evidence."

THEFT.

It is still ordained that under normal conditions a husband and wife are incapable of stealing from each other. The appropriation of the property of a wife only becomes a theft if the person responsible is about to desert from the home.

If one of the parties concerned in a marriage is so drunk at the time of the wedding as to be incapable of recognizing the other, he or she has the right to demand afterwards that the ceremony shall be declared invalid.

Speaking of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division of the Law Courts, Mrs. Crofts said the triple title had always been something of a mystery to lawyers. There was, of course, some connection between probate and divorce, but it was hard to see where the Admiralty came in. An ingenious student had suggested that perhaps it was included because "Venus rose from the sea."

SEVEN-VOLUME NOVEL.

MR. COMPTON MACKENZIE'S THREE YEARS' TASK.

Mr. Compton Mackenzie, the author, has entered into a contract with an American publishing house to write a novel of 1,000,000 words. It will be issued in seven volumes simultaneously three years hence. Afterwards he is to undertake a history of the Crusades in eight volumes, and he is also contemplating a novel in about 10 volumes, the theme beginning in the year 3000, and ending in 1914. It will form a kind of ancestral epic. Mr. Mackenzie is now 43, and he says: "The last work may amuse my old age."

"OUR SEVEN SELVES."

The title of the million-word novel appears in the contract as "Our Seven Selves," and it is to be ready for publication in the autumn of 1929 or the spring of 1930. Mr. Mackenzie is to start the actual writing of the book early next year, and it will be written entirely at the Isle of Jethou, in the Channel Islands, which he bought some years ago. The titles selected for the seven volumes are: 1. Alien Corn; 2. The Apple of Discord; 3. The Dark and the Fair; 4. The Heroic Symphony; 5. The Molehill; 6. The Mountain; 7. The Olives of Home.

Mr. Mackenzie told a reporter: "The setting of the book begins in the year 1897 and finishes in the 1920's, and its theme is the self-determination of man in relation to his art, profession, or craft; women; family; class; country; humanity; and God. The length of the work is due to the large stage, which extends from Ireland to Greece, the length of time covered by the narrative, and to the number of personages and groups involved. My inspiration for the novel was my experience during the war."

A CONTRAST IN ISLANDS.

Sir James Barrie talked of an "island that likes to be visited." Ceylon is no island to which many would like to pay a prolonged visit, since it does not know what to do with its abounding revenue, writes a correspondent to a home paper. A boom in rubber and tea has caused an excess over the estimate of more than seven million rupees, there is no income tax, and the spending departments are simply unable to spend enough. Heavy are the votes of money placed at their disposal.

But there is another island, Eddy Island, nine miles from Galway, which has owed £2,000 in rates for years, because, it is declared, no one can afford to pay them.

Ceylon might send a cheque to Eddy—just as one island to another.

CHINESE CHAUFFEUR ASSAULTED.

DEFENDANTS TO APPEAL AGAINST CONVICTION.

When Mr. Zimmer and Mr. Leonard were charged before Major C. Willson at the Central Magistracy yesterday with having assaulted a Chinese motor-driver the previous night, Mr. A. E. Hall, who defended them pleaded that they had been unnecessarily provoked by the complainant who had called them "half-castes."

Both defendants pleaded not guilty. Complainant said that he was standing by his car at 10.15 p.m. near the Queen's Theatre waiting for his master. The two defendants came along, and after fingering the car for some time opened the door and seated themselves. He pointed out to them that the car was a private one, and he was awaiting his master. An argument ensued and the defendants lost their temper and used abusive language. One of them eventually struck him.

Replying to Mr. Hall he denied that he was in the habit of hiring his master's car. He admitted having called the defendants "half-castes."

After evidence had been given by the defendants, Mr. Hall submitted that his clients had been greatly provoked.

The magistrate said that it was a clear case of assault, and fined each defendant \$25 and further ordered them to pay \$5 each as compensation to the complainant. Mr. Hall gave notice of appeal.

UP A TREE.

INDIAN GUNNER WHO RESISTED ARREST.

Had Gunner Mohammed Khan, of the Royal Artillery, gone about his work noiselessly he would probably be a free man to-day. He climbed a tree opposite St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, when darkness had set in on Tuesday evening, for the purpose of taking away some of the green branches. The snapping of the branches was heard, and Mohammed was seen. In response to a command he descended to face a European Police Sergeant. The Sergeant was on his way to the Water Police Station with another Indian, whom he had arrested. Mohammed was ordered to go the same way, but instead, tackled the Sergeant with a view of escaping. Blows were being exchanged when a European came to the assistance of the Sergeant, and Mohammed ceased to struggle.

This was the evidence given by Sgt. Jessop at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday, when the Gunner was charged with damaging a tree, and with assault. Mr. F. M. Beltram, who assisted the Sergeant, corroborated.

Defendant alleged that the Sergeant had taken from him a \$5 note and a packet of cigarettes. Sgt. Jessop denied it.

Mr. J. H. B. Nihill, the Magistrate, intimated that the allegation could not be taken seriously.

Defendant was fined \$20 on the first charge, and sentenced to 14 days' imprisonment without the option of a fine on the second.

BIG OPIUM HAUL.

SEIZURE ON JARDINE STEAMER.

A large quantity of opium, said to be valued at \$20,000, was seized by Revenue Officers from the Imports and Exports Department on the Indo-China Co.'s s.s. *Sui Sang* on Monday.

The drug was contained in 10 bags and weighed about 7,000 taels. It was concealed inside the donkey boiler on top of one of the tubes.

The steamer had arrived from Amoy, and was bound for Singapore.

EUROPEAN INSPECTOR INJURED.

TAXI CRASHES INTO ELECTRIC STANDARD.

Whilst proceeding along Des Voeux Road on Tuesday, a taxi-cab driver in avoiding a motor-car coming from Wardley Street, drove his vehicle against an electric standard.

Sub-Inspector J. McLennan was a passenger in the taxi at the time, and though not injured seriously, he was removed to the Government Civil Hospital. The driver received injuries to his forehead.

The front part of the taxi was smashed.

NAVAL WEDDING. ADSHEAD-ORME.

A pretty wedding took place at St. John's Cathedral yesterday afternoon, when the contracting parties were Surgeon-Comdr. Geoffrey Palmer Adshead, of the Royal Naval Hospital, son of the late Mr. John Adshead, and Mrs. Adshead, of Macclesfield, Cheshire, and Miss Olive May Orme, of the Hongkong Education Department, daughter of Mr. Charles Orme, Penrith, Cumberland.

The Rev. Copley Moyle officiated. The bride, who was given in marriage by Mr. J. A. Plummer, of Messrs. Bradley & Co., was charmingly attired in a draped gown of white satin with long sleeves embroidered with beads. A long veil fastened with a coronet of orange blossoms formed her train and she carried a sheaf of Madonna lilies.

Miss Alice Brennan, one of the bride's colleagues in the Education Department, was bridesmaid. She was attired in a gown of old-rose tulle, bound with silver and trimmed with silver and tulle roses and carried a shower bouquet of pink roses.

Capt. R. Sturges, Royal Marines, acted as "best man."

Mrs. Plummer, the matron of honour, wore a gown of coffee coloured georgette. As the bride and bridesmaid left the Cathedral, they passed under an archway of crossed swords, made by the bridegroom's colleagues.

There was a large attendance at the Church and also at the reception which was subsequently held at the residence of Mrs. Plummer, No. 513, The Peak. Among the guests were Vice-Admiral Sir Edwin Alexander-Sinclair, Mr. A. E. Wood (Director of Education), Commodore and Mrs. Stirling, Surgeon-Captain and Mrs. Chatter, Capt. Forster, Dowling and Steele (A.D.C.'s to the Governor), Professor and Mrs. Shell-shair, Dr. and Mrs. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Morton Dyer, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Gouldsmith, and Mr. and Mrs. E. Heavis.

The honeymoon is being spent in England, the couple travelling via Japan and Canada. The bride's going-away costume was of silver-grey georgette, trimmed with blue georgette, with hat to match.

DISTINGUISHED FRENCH VISITOR.

MADAME HERRIOT'S SHORT STAY IN HONGKONG.

Madame Herriot, the wife of M. Herriot, at one time Premier of France, and at present President of the French Chamber of Deputies, was on a brief visit to Hongkong on Tuesday.

Arriving by the s.s. *Sang Ho* from Haiphong early in the morning, she was welcomed by the French Consul, M. de la Prata, and was later entertained at the Consul's residence at Peak Road. Madame Herriot was accompanied by Madame Wilden, the wife of the French Minister at Bangkok, formerly French Consul-General in Shanghai.

Amongst those present at the Consulate were M. Lecot, Manager of the Banque de l'Indo-China, and Mme. Lecot; M. and Mme. Nadaud, of the French Consulate; M. and Mme. Rollet; and M. Aumont, a director of "Dennis Freres."

Mme. Herriot had had a prolonged stay in Indo-China. She left for Shanghai by the s.s. *Angkor* later in the day, whence she will proceed to Peking and Japan. She returns to Europe by the Trans-Siberian railway.

MRS. A. B. K. F. I. H. G. P. D. DECREE FOR WOMAN WITH NINE CHRISTIAN NAMES.

In the Divorce Court, before the President, Mrs. A. B. K. F. I. H. G. P. D. Hill, of Withcroft-square, Hammersmith, petitioned for a divorce from her husband, Mr. F. C. S. Hill.

Asked by counsel to give her full name, she said that she had written her Christian names down.

The Judge: Is your first name Acie?

Yes.

The Judge (to counsel): It is not the lady's fault she has all these names.

Counsel: I am grateful to your lordship. I did not want to read them all out.

Mrs. Hill gave evidence as to her marriage, at St. Peter's Church, Hammersmith, in July, 1919, and her subsequent life with Mr. Hill in Borneo and Hammersmith.

It was stated that Mr. Hill had stayed with another woman at an hotel in Shaftesbury-avenue, and the judge granted a decree nisi.

Mrs. Hill's full name is Acie Bethel Kitzinger Firth Ishti Helena Goiga Pretoria Denver Hill.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL. TODAY'S AGENDA.

A meeting of the Legislative Council will be held this afternoon at 2.30.

BATHING BEACHES.

The Hon. Sir H. E. Pollock, K.C., will ask the following questions:

(1) Will the Government appoint a Committee for the purpose of considering and reporting to this Council on the following questions in connection with Repulse Bay, namely:—

(a) The feasibility of providing better bathing accommodation.

(b) The feasibility of enlarging the area of the beach which can be bathed from by the removal of rocks from the western end of the Bay.

(c) The provision of the proper sanitary conveniences for those resorting to Repulse Bay.

(d) The regular removal by scavenging rollers of rubbish and refuse and tins from the houses and beach.

(e) The regular inspection by a Sanitary Inspector of the septic tanks and drainage and other outlets, for the purpose of ensuring that the same are working effectively and without danger to the public health.

(f) The cutting and keeping cut, and the removal of all rubbish and refuse and tins from, the long grass and other undergrowth below the Hotel (Garage), and in such other places as are recommended by the above Committee.

(g) Generally, the making of such recommendations as may tend to improve the bathing and public health conditions at Repulse Bay and to check the breeding of flies and mosquitoes.

(2) Will the Government also empower the above Committee to consider and report upon the feasibility of inaugurating a new public bathing beach in the neighbourhood of Stanley?

TRANSPORT IN KOWLOON.

The Hon. Mr. D. G. M. Bernard will ask:

(1) What is the present position with regard to the establishment of a permanent system in Kowloon?

(2) Will the Government consider the advisability of employing an expert from Home to advise as to the most suitable type of vehicle to adopt?

CHINESE RESTAURANT LICENCES.

The Colonial Secretary will propose the following resolution:—

Resolved by the Legislative Council that in respect of Chinese Restaurant Licences for the year 1926 only, the following Schedule of fees is substituted for the Schedule of fees contained in the Second Schedule to the Liquors Consolidation Ordinance, 1911, under the heading "Chinese Restaurant Licence" on page 1901 of Volume IV. of the Ordinances of Hongkong, 1844-1923:

Chinese Restaurant licence:

Licence for a period of three months:

When the valuation of the premises occupied is:—

Under \$500 \$25.00

\$500 or over, but under \$2,000 125.00

\$2,000 or over, but under 250.00

\$5,000 or over, but under 250.00

\$5,000 or over, but under 500.00

\$10,000 or over 750.00

Payable in advance.

Resolved further that in respect of Chinese Restaurant Licences for the year 1927 and subsequent years, the Schedule of fees now appearing on page 1901 of Volume IV. of the Ordinances of Hongkong, 1844-1923, shall be of full force and effect.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

The Orders of the Day include the first reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to authorise the Bank of Canton Limited to convert its gold capital into silver and the second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to amend the law relating to the Post Office.

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

MILITARY PARADE AT WONG NEI CHONG.

On the occasion of His Majesty's Birthday (Thursday, June 3rd) a parade of the Garrison will take place on the Wong Nei Chong Recreation Ground at 9 a.m.

The Jockey Club have kindly placed the Grand Stand and members enclosure at the disposal of the public.

Lady Clementine and party will be accommodated in the Hongkong Club Stand which will be reserved for Members of the Councils and Heads of Government Departments.

It was originally intended to hold the parade on the Hongkong Cricket Ground but the arrangements have been altered.

ILLNESS OF SIR PAUL CHATER.

CONDITION CAUSES GRAVE ANXIETY.

Sir Paul Chater who has been indisposed for some time past, had a serious relapse recently and yesterday his condition gave cause for the gravest anxiety.

At one time hope was almost abandoned.

Upon enquiry at Marble Hall last evening, we were informed that there had been no material change for some hours.

Sir Paul is in his 80th year and has spent sixty-two years in the Colony. He was born in 1846 and arrived in Hongkong in 1848 as an assistant in the Bank of Hindustan, China and Japan.

DEATH OF THE HON. MR. P. H. HOLYOAK.

A GREAT LOSS TO THE COLONY.

We deeply regret to record the death of the Hon. Mr. Percy Hobson Holyoak which occurred in England on the 25th inst.

Mr. and Mrs. Holyoak and their two daughters left Hongkong about six weeks ago to spend the summer at Home. Both Mr. and Mrs. Holyoak had been ill prior to their departure. Mrs. Holyoak had undergone in hospital a severe surgical operation. Mr. Holyoak had also spent a short time in hospital not long before his departure, but left it in a sufficiently good state of health to enable him not only to attend to his business affairs but also to resume many of his multifarious public duties. It was plainly evident when he left, however, that he stood in great need of rest and an invigorating climate. On the voyage home Mrs. Holyoak, we learn, derived much benefit, but Mr. Holyoak became so ill that he was unable to land at Colombo. They arrived Home on May 12th, so that they had been in England less than a fortnight when Mr. Holyoak passed away. The news of his death has cast a gloom over the whole Colony and the deepest sympathy with Mrs. Holyoak and her daughters finds universal expression.

The late Mr. Holyoak, who was the son of the Rev. T. H. Holyoak of Chesham Bois, Buckinghamshire, had resided in Hongkong for twenty-seven years. He came out in 1899 to join, we believe, the firm of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., but subsequently he became connected with the old-established Manchester firm of Reiss Bros. In course of time he became a partner in the firm and had charge of the Hongkong branch. As most of our readers are aware, the firm, after a career of prosperity extending over a century was overwhelmed by disaster in the great piece-goods slump in China in 1921-22. This sudden extinction of a great and wealthy firm, enjoying the highest reputation for commercial integrity, evoked nothing but the profoundest sympathy for the individual partners of whom, as we have said, the late Mr. Holyoak was one.

In these circumstances Mr. Holyoak, together with Mr. P. W. Massey, who had had charge of the business of Reiss Bros. in Shanghai, formed the firm of Messrs. Holyoak, Massey & Co., Ltd., of Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton and Chefoo, to carry on the business in China hitherto done by Reiss Bros. It is scarcely necessary to say that the chaotic conditions which have continued to prevail in China during the past four or five years, to the great impediment of trade have been a cause of constant anxiety to most foreign merchants, and it must have been especially disheartening to a newly-established firm. The courage and hopefulness with which the late Mr. Holyoak faced the difficulties of the situation have been the subject of much sympathetic comment, though it is not unreasonable to suppose that these prolonged anxieties must have done much to undermine an already weakened constitution.

Apart from his own business concerns, the late Mr. Holyoak was a man of many interests and boundless activities. He was on the directorate of most of the leading public companies. He was a member of the Court of Directors of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, and a few years ago was its Chairman. He had been for three annual periods Chairman of the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., and its allied companies, and thrice also, in his long connection with the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd., he had been Chairman of the Company. He was also a member of the Board of the Hongkong and Shanghai Hotels, Ltd., and of the newly formed Hongkong Telephone Company.

PUBLIC SERVICES.

On five occasions he served with marked ability as Chairman of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce—a position which is far from ornamental. The manifold activities of the Chamber make heavy calls upon the Chairman's time, and it was generally recognised that the late Mr. Holyoak combined with his long business experience in the Colony and

rare grasp of local problems, the gift of seeing into the heart of a question and the ability to conduct the proceedings of Committees and Boards with efficiency and dispatch. It was remarked of him in a report by the Joint Committee of the General and the Chinese Chamber of Commerce who arranged the Hongkong section of the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley that "his skilful conduct in the Chair lightened the labours of all."

For over ten years the late Mr. Holyoak worthily represented the Chamber of Commerce on the Legislative Council of the Colony and served at various periods on the Executive Council, which, in a Colony where every form of local Government is under one authority, calls upon its members for vital and far-reaching decisions on many important questions.

Mr. Holyoak had been associated in public work with the Chinese on most cordial terms for many years and possessed many valued friendships amongst the Chinese community. As many readers will know, despite all that the militarists and the politician in China has done in the past five years to disappoint the hopes and undermine the confidence of the foreign merchant, Mr. Holyoak retained to the last the highest admiration of the Chinese as traders. Speaking not many months ago at a dinner arranged by the Commercial Association of the Hongkong University, he paid this handsome tribute to the Chinese:—"I have transacted very large business in silk and other commodities with my Chinese friends. No written contract between us has ever existed, but I cannot recall one single instance of serious default, and constantly contracts that were merely oral and could not be defended in a Court of Law have been fulfilled to the letter even with market conditions seriously against them. My experience of trade with the Chinese has been a very happy one, and I cannot believe that the close friendships which have been formed will long be interfered with by the present misunderstandings with Canton, which are inspired and not natural, anyhow."

KEEN SUPPORTER OF ALL WORTHY CAUSES.

All worthy public causes could always confidently count upon his keen and valued support. It would be difficult to think of one with which he was not prominently identified. Mention must be made especially of his interest in the work of the Alice Memorial and affiliated Hospitals, and also of his interest in the Y.M.C.A. particularly in the effort which was successfully crowned a few months ago by the opening of the handsome and commodious premises at Kowloon which now house the European branch of the Association. In the heyday of his prosperity the late Mr. Holyoak was a most liberal contributor to local charities, and none who were here during the period of the war will forget his generous gifts to the War charities.

In local Freemasonry, the late Mr. Holyoak occupied the most exalted office, having been appointed by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught in 1921 to be the District Grand Master of English Freemasonry in Hongkong and South China.

Only a few months ago one who had been in close association with the Hon. Mr. Holyoak wrote of him:—"Residents who are willing to devote themselves actively to public work are few enough in Hongkong, as in other parts of the Empire, and, if it be wondered how an already busy man can find time to do so much, those who have worked with Mr. Holyoak can explain the mystery. It is the old story—the busy man is the man who finds time for extra work. A capacity for rapid assimilation of facts, a gift for grasping the essentials of a subject, a gift for clear self-expression alike in dealing with business correspondence and in public speech—these combine to form a mental equipment which has given Mr. Holyoak a well-deserved reputation for competence, has placed him in an outstanding position in this little community and would carry him far in larger and more important spheres. If tomorrow Hongkong were invited to send a representative to an Empire Parliament there is no doubt that the name of Mr. Holyoak would be the first to suggest itself as a candidate."

Reviewing his long career it will be universally agreed that by the death of Mr. Holyoak, Hongkong has lost one of its most public spirited citizens, a man, moreover, who has been deservedly held in the highest respect and esteem by all sections of the community for the past quarter of a century. A gap has been created in the public life of the Colony which it will not be easy to fill.

A GREAT CITIZEN OF HONGKONG.

[BY AN OLD FRIEND.]

I think it was John Morley who said of Joseph Chamberlain that "he possessed the genius of friendship." There was no man of his generation in this Colony to whom that phrase was so applicable as it was to Percy Hobson Holyoak. He was a true friend with a generous heart. There was nothing mean or contemptible about the man, whose sudden death has come as a great shock to the whole Colony. He set his course and looked out on to the big side of human nature. It is impossible to recall a word that was in any way uncharitable that came from his lips.

If ever there was a Freemason who tried hard to live according to the somewhat difficult ideals of that great Order of Brotherhood, it was the late District Grand Master for Hongkong and South China.

IN ADVERSITY.

Anyone can be genial in the times of prosperity, but the great heart that is now galled beat each stroke with the same steady sense of duty in the days of adversity as in the days of success.

It was the acid test of facing a big crisis in his life that revealed the depth of his character. He refused to set aside what he thought were his public duties as a citizen of Hongkong for his own private affairs.

Few men have been so suddenly and unexpectedly plunged into business difficulties. That fickle jade Fortune treated him, so it seemed, very badly.

When the news came to Hongkong it was not received with the whine of a coward. It nerved an energetic and fearless business man to Herculean efforts. If the old craft was sinking there was ingenuity and self reliance enough in the Hongkong office to build a raft and a bold and courageous man rode through the storm.

Then came the strike and the boycott. One anxiety was piled up on the top of another; almost daily.

He still refused to give up his duties to the Masonic Order, nor would he spare himself from the many public demands. He had, he knew, quite well, a weak heart but he worked it at a five man-power rate.

IN FRIENDSHIP'S NAME.

He seemed to realise the great truth in the words "the only way to have a friend is to be one." He was always a friend to everyone. He might disagree with you about this or that but he was never bitter nor resentful. He would let you understand, when he had made up his mind, that you were no longer an acquaintance, but a friend. Two lines from Shakespeare often came to my memory as we sat at the round table atiffin time, where he was so happy with his friends. One was "If I do vow a friendship, I'll perform it to the last article." The other was "I count myself in nothing else so happy as in a soul remembering my good friends."

He won't forget us, although he has preceded some of us across the border. We, for our part, will never forget him. His was the courage, the generosity in thought and act, the self-sacrifice and the sturdy patriotism of which he was always unashamed.

DEEP SYMPATHY.

It is impossible to express our deepest thought. A merciful Providence has limited language lest sorrow should be made more permanent than any other human emotion. For grief stirs our innermost soul as does nothing else.

If only pen could convey to his nearest and dearest all that we feel for them in this time of trial! All that we ask is that they should think rather of his triumphant work for his fellow men than of their loss brought about by his great self-sacrifice. He would wish them to be unselfish, even in their grief.

His life was a reminder of the parable of the talents. He used his talent to the utmost. Many a friend of his will re-echo the sentiment that few men in this Colony have been as worthy of the Colony's gratitude and respect.

M. S.

ADMIRAL SEMINOFF.

RELIEVED OF HIS POST IN CANTON.

THE TALK OF WAR.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

Admiral Seminoff, the Russian who was for sometime Chief of the Kuomintang Naval Bureau in Canton, has been relieved of his post as a member of the Preventive Service Commission by the Kuomintang. Admiral Seminoff has been absent from Canton for some months.

According to a Kuomintang communiqué, 15,000 men in nine regiments have been sent from Kwangsi to re-inforce the Kuomintang troops. The Kuomintang claim the recapture of Siangtan. The Kuomintang are sending, according to their statement, the 2nd Army Corps to invade Hunan, to be further augmented by a division from the 1st, 3rd, 4th, and 6th Army Corps. From similar sources, information is to hand that the movement by the Kuomintang Army on the northern borders of Kwangtung will be offensive and that along the Kiangsi and the Fukien borders, defensive. The Kuomintang say that they expect shortly to have more than 100,000 men on the front.

WHAMPOA "OLD BOYS."

At a recent meeting of former students of the Military Academy at Whampoa, called for the purpose of forming an old boys' association, it was stated that nearly 10,000 cadets have graduated from this institution. The academy was first organized under the old Tsing or Manchu Dynasty but was suspended during the first few years of the Republic. It was re-opened some three years ago with the aid of Soviet finance. At present many military posts are being held by former cadets of this academy. Most of the recent graduates have been trained under Russian supervision.

COMMUNISTS' ORGANISATION.

The League of Farmers, Workers, Students, and Merchants, is the name under which the Communists and the members of the Third International will operate in future. The executive committee of this League met for the first time on May 25th at the General Chamber of Commerce rooms in Canton; and to show that they were not opposed to the Kuomintang, they opened the proceedings by the usual salutations to the portrait of the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen and the Kuomintang insignia, and with the reading of Dr. Sun's last will and testament.

PRISONERS GROWING IMPATIENT.

The 800 inmates in the Canton City Jail awaiting trial for various charges before the Canton District Court made an ugly demonstration several evenings ago as a protest against their indefinite imprisonment without a hearing. Some 400 of them have been detained by the District Procurator or Attorney for investigations only and have not been charged up to date. The Kuomintang Judicial Commission has now instructed the courts to take immediate action to clear the cases. According to law, one may not be imprisoned for more than 25 days without a hearing. Some 250 of the inmates have been detained without a trial since January 1st this year and 17 have been detained since February, 1925.

MORE JUDGES REQUIRED.

In order to obtain more and better judges, the Kuomintang announce that in June next an examination will be held to select candidates for law officers. To be eligible for examination, a candidate must be a graduate of a law school offering a three year course in jurisprudence.

GOOD ROADS.

The advocates of the "good roads movement" are not allowing this constant talk of war to interfere with their activities. The National Highway Society, under the leadership of Dr. C. T. Wang, a former Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Mr. George Hsu Chien, a former Minister of Justice in Canton, have written to Canton requesting co-operation in the launching of a membership and publicity campaign in South China.

FOR FURNITURE CONSULT POWELL'S.



DESKS, TABLES, CHAIRS, CABINETS AND ALL FURNITURE

IN QUALITY THAT MAY BE DEPENDED ON TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

QUALITY DENOTES CARE. CARE COSTS NOTHING.

TELEPHONE 4578.

JUST ARRIVED.

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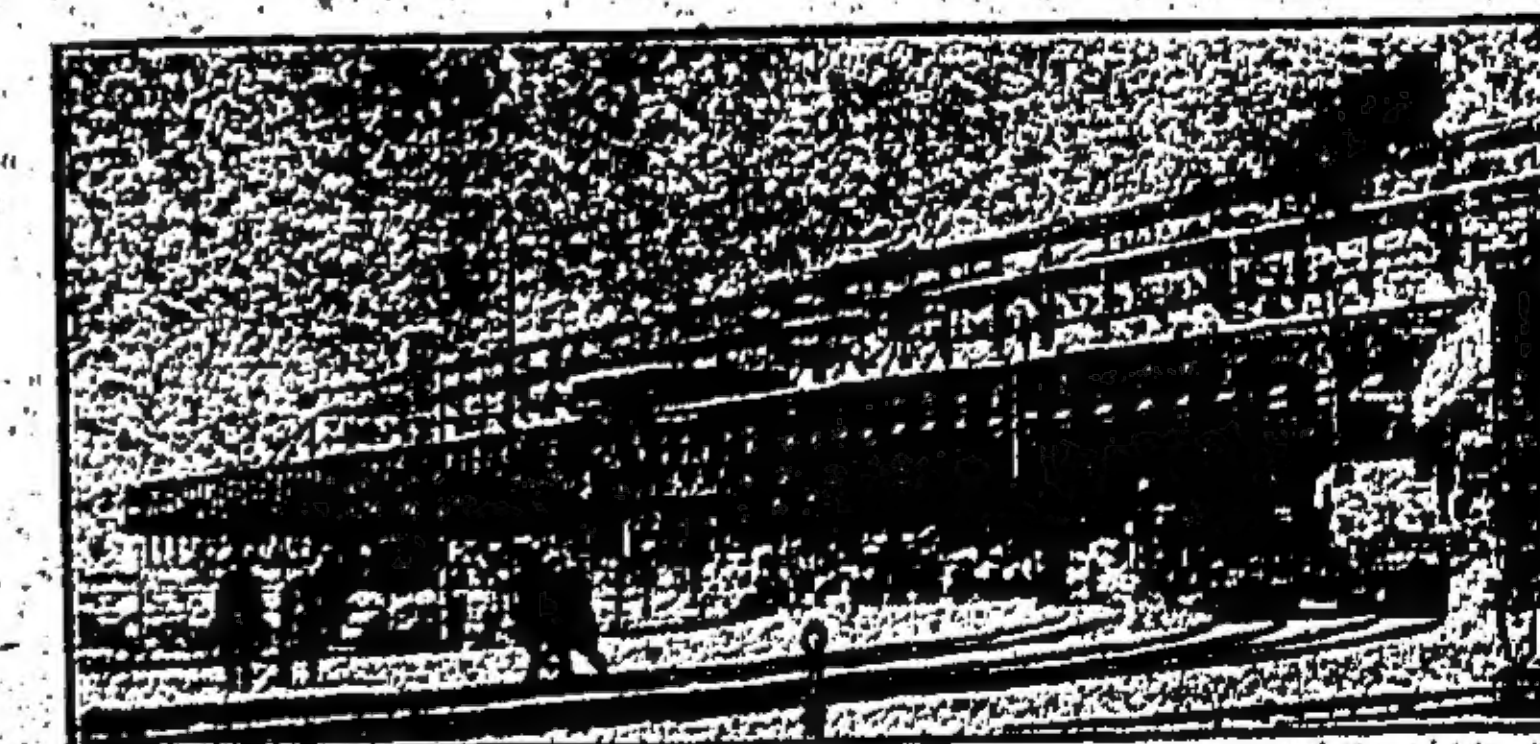
THE WING ON Co., Ltd. HONGKONG.

COLUMBIA NEW-PROCESS RECORDS

"MERCENARY MARY" VOCAL GEMS (No. 9067)

Introducing: Part 1—I'm a Little Bit Tender of You; I am Thinking of You; Dipping in the Moonlight; Tie a String Around Your Finger.
Part 2—Mercenary Mary; Over my Shoulder; Honey, I'm in Love with You; Charleston Med.

AT **ANDERSON'S.**



PIERS 18 & 19, MONTREAL HARBOUR, CANADA.

The Montreal Harbour Commissioners have used ROBERTSON'S ASBESTOS PROTECTED METAL for many years. Light, permanent and attractive construction is an essential in harbour and warehouse buildings.

Sole Agents:

Messrs. DAVIE BOAG & Co., Bank of Canton Buildings.

112

[A.F.B.]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JUMBLE SALE.

A JUMBLE SALE in Aid of Charities will be held in the UNION CHURCH HALL, Kennedy Road, on TUESDAY, 1st JUNE, at 2.30 P.M.

DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA, E.C.

MEMBERS are Summoned to Attend a SPECIAL MEETING of DISTRICT GRAND LODGE to be held at ZETLAND HALL, on THURSDAY, 27th MAY, at 6 P.M. Master Masons are invited to Attend.
A. MORRIS,
D. G. Secretary.

DISTRICT GRAND MARK LODGE OF MARK MASTER MASONS OF HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA, E.C.

MEMBERS are Summoned to Attend a SPECIAL MEETING of DISTRICT GRAND LODGE to be held at ZETLAND HALL, on THURSDAY, 27th MAY, at 8.30 P.M.
J. L. McPHERSON,
D. G. Secretary.

IMPORTANT TO RESIDENTS OF THE EAST POINT DISTRICTS. OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT.

FOR the convenience of our many Customers in the EAST POINT DISTRICT, we are opening a BRANCH at No. 2, PENNINGTON STREET, on TUESDAY, 1st JUNE NEXT, where DAIRY PRODUCE, MEATS, FISH (Fresh and Cured), and ICE, will be ON SALE. CAFE WISKEY'S BREAD and CAKES, and FRESH FRUITS and VEGETABLES will also be available on the Premises.

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE AND COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 26th May, 1926. [3610]

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.

THE BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE beg to inform All Interested in SAFE DEPOSIT, that they have actually in their New Building, 5, QUEEN'S ROAD, SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES at the Yearly Rate of \$3 for the Small Size and \$12 for the Large Size. Please Apply to The CASHIER. [3472]

TO LET.

A 4-Roomed FLAT in CANNARY BUILDING, Kowloon. Apply to HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD., Alexandra Building. [3547]

TO LET.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOMS with Private Bathrooms and Private Verandah TO LET with Good Board at the SUPERIOR BATHS, WAI-HAI-WEL, HOUSES on one of the Best Beaches and next to the MAINLAND GOLF COURSE. Special Rates for a Stay of More Than One Month. Apply MRS. NIVEN, WAI-HAI-WEL. [3572]

PREMISES TO LET in the DAIRY FARM BUILDING, PENNINGTON STREET, East Point, Floor Area: 2,835 Sq. Ft. Height: 20.40 Ft. Make Excellent Godown. For further particulars apply to the SECRETARY, THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD. [3536]

ONE OFFICE ROOM, Good Location Use of Boy, Light and Telephone, \$50 Monthly, for Six Months or Longer. House, Flats and Buildings Negotiated. Mortgages Arranged.

SMALL INVESTORS. TEL. 4630.

CHINESE ENGINEERING & MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

PAYMENT OF INTERIM DIVIDEND ON SHARES FOR 122 YEAR ENDING 30th JUNE, 1926.

THE Board having declared An INTERIM DIVIDEND of One Shilling per Share free of Income Tax, for the Year ending 30th JUNE, 1926. Holders of Beaver Shares and Holders of Dividend Warrants received from London on account of Registered Shares, will be paid their Dividends on presenting No. 28 Coupon of the Beaver Shares, and Dividend Warrants on Registered Shares, to either of the following Banks:

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

THE ROMEO-ASLITO BANK.

THE BANQUE BRITON FOUR L'ETRENGER.

Payment will be made in Dollars at the Buying Rate of Exchange of the Day.

P. C. YOUNG,

General Manager,

KAILAS MINING ADMINISTRATION. [3605]

ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANDBOOK REPORTS OF the MEETINGS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session 1925.

Revised by Members.

PRICE \$5

Daily Press Office.

INTIMATIONS.

FELIX VILLAS.—At the TERMINUS of the new BUS SERVICE, European residences equipped with modern sanitation, electric light, gas, as well as garage and comprising 6 rooms, 4 bathrooms, servants' quarters, etc., at \$150 and upwards. These comfortable residences, on Mount Davis Road, face South and are situated in one of the most delightful localities in Hongkong. Apply to the HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. [3429]

EXHIBITION BILLIARDS.

FAULKNER - S. C. KWOK.

AT THE SOUTH CHINA ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION ON FRIDAY, MAY 28TH, at 9 P.M.

Tickets \$2 to be had at the Association. [3595]

CLUB LUSITANO.

BILLIARDS EXHIBITION.

Mr. CLAUD FALKNER

Mr. A. J. OSMUND.

MEMBERS are informed that ANOTHER EXHIBITION will be given by Mr. FALKNER at the CLUB LUSITANO on SATURDAY, the 29th MAY, 1926, at 9 P.M. The Exhibition is Open to Lady and Gentleman Friends of Members. Tickets of Admission may be obtained at the Secretary's Office.

E. D. DA ROZA,

Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1926. [3604]

BASEBALL.

HONGKONG BASEBALL ASSOCIATION.

OPENING GAME.

SATURDAY, MAY 29th, at 4.00 P.M.

At HAPPY VALLEY.

S. CHINA ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

(Colony's Champions)

JAPANESE BASEBALL CLUB

(Runners-Up).

By Kind Consent

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

SIR CECIL CLEMENTI, K.C.M.G.,

Will Throw THE FIRST BALL.

SUNDAY, MAY 30th, at 4.00 P.M.

HONGKONG BASEBALL CLUB

THE FILIPINO CLUB.

ADMISSION:—

COVERED STANDS 50 CENTS.

UNCOVERED STANDS 20 CENTS.

SOLDIERS & SAILORS IN UNIFORM HALF PRICE.

LADIES FREE. [3602]

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT

POSTPONEMENT.

WEATHER and Ground Permitting

the FINAL OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES and DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES will take place on TUESDAY, 1st JUNE, and Not on Wednesday, the 26th May, as previously advertised. [3603]

FOR EUROPE AND AMERICA.

INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c.

Comprehensive and Complete Report

of the

NEWS OF THE FAR EAST

Is given in the

HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS.

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THE CHINA OVERLAND

TRADE REPORT.

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VISITORS TO CANTON.

Should Purchase

A BOOK FOR THE GLOBE TROTTER

FOR HONGKONG TO CANTON

BY THE PEARL RIVER

BY

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With Illustrations, Maps and Plans

PRICE \$1.75

On Sale at—

Hongkong: "Daily Press" Office.

Messrs. KELLY & WATSON, Ltd.

Messrs. BARNES & CO.

Canton: Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co.

[3605]

INTIMATIONS.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-THIRD ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Society will be held at the Head Office, Union Buildings, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, 28th MAY, 1926, at 11 O'CLOCK, A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statements of Account to 31st DECEMBER, 1925, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from MAY 12th to MAY 26th, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

PAUL LAUDER,

General Manager.

Hongkong, May, 3rd 1926. [3519]

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTIETH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, Union Buildings, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, 28th MAY, 1926, at 11.15 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statements of Account to 31st DECEMBER, 1925, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MAY 12th to MAY 26th, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

PAUL LAUDER,

General Manager.

Hongkong, May 3rd, 1926. [3520]

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, Union Buildings, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, 28th MAY, 1926, at 11.20 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statements of Account to 31st DECEMBER, 1925, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MAY 12th to MAY 26th, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

PAUL LAUDER,

General Manager.

Hongkong, May 3rd, 1926. [3521]

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, 28th MAY, 1926, at 11 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the Year ended 30th APRIL, 1926.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, 24th MAY, to MONDAY, 31st MAY, 1926, both days inclusive.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1926. [3573]

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI HOTELS, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN HONGKONG).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI HOTELS, LIMITED, will be held in the ROOF GARDEN of the Hongkong Hotel, Pedder Street, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 29th DAY of MAY, 1926, at ELEVEN O'CLOCK in the FORENOON, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Board of Directors for the Year ended on the 31st DECEMBER, 1925, confirming the appointment of a Director, and re-electing a Director and the Auditors.

By Order of the Board,

WALTER J. HAWKER,

Manager.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1926. [3569]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

THE FORTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Office of the General Managers, Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Pedder Street, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 10th JUNE, 1926, at 12 Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 22nd to 24th JUNE, 1926, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1926. [3587]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, on FRIDAY, the 11th of JUNE, 1926, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers together with a Statement of Accounts to the 31st DECEMBER, 1925.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6th to 11th of JUNE, both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS LAPPAIK & CO.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1926. [3606]

INTIMATIONS.

W. & A. GILBEY'S

"SPEY ROYAL"

SCOTCH WHISKY.

THE CHOICEST and

OLDEST procurable.

Messrs. W. & A. GILBEY, LTD being the proprietors of Three Highland Distilleries are in a position second to none to supply the finest possible Scotch Whisky.

"SPEY ROYAL" Scotch Whisky has been matured for many years in their own Excise Bonded Warehouse, and has been specially stored in Sherry Casks.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Wine and Spirit Merchants

Hongkong Office: 14, Chater Road.
London Office: 121, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 27TH, 1926.

THE LATE MR. P. H. HOLYOAK.

By the death of Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK

Hongkong loses one of the few members

of its business community who have

taken an active interest in public affairs.

He came into prominence some eleven

years ago when he defeated Mr. J. W. C.

BONNAR in the election of a Chamber of

Commerce representative to the Legis-

lative Council, and since that time he

devoted himself wholeheartedly to the

public service. He had, of course, his

detractors. In a small Colony where,

owing to the lack of permanent residents,

the general attitude towards community

affairs is one almost of indifference any

man who boldly takes the lead, and

shows initiative outside of the conduct

of his own business, has a particularly

thankless task. True, he has his sup-

porters, but there are never lacking those

who are ready to impute motives of

self-advertisement and personal gain as

the mainspring of public endeavour.

Mr. HOLYOAK served the public faith-

fully and well, and to the detriment,

possibly, of his own private interests. At

any rate we know that his public work

occupied a great proportion of his time.

This time was always ungrudgingly

given, but it meant constant strain and

quite probably hastened his end. He

deserved well of Hongkong and it would

be a distinct advantage to the Colony

if it possessed more men of his calibre.

The gap created by his deeply regretted

death will be one most difficult to fill.

THE ATTACK ON THE BRITISH CONSUL AT SWATOW.

Our Swatow correspondent informs us that the Strike pickets are still in absolute control of that Port, and the short cabled account of the attack on the British Consul, which appeared in the Daily Press on Tuesday, bears out his statement. We cannot believe that the Canton officials would countenance such an outrage and can only attribute it to the fact that during the past few weeks large numbers of troops from the district have been recalled to Canton. At the present moment, it seems, the military are the only body who can maintain any semblance of order. When they are away the extremists—for the most part gangs of irresponsible acting under the name of Strike leaders—are apparently only too happy to bring the Government into disrepute.

The unfortunate incident in Swatow arose simply and solely from the action of the Communists. The British Consul was at an interview with the Foreign Commissioner when a number of "pickets" amused themselves by plastering the walls of the Consulate building with communist posters. It is difficult to imagine anything more calculated to provoke ill-feeling. When the Consul returned, and saw what was happening he endeavoured to avoid an open rupture with the men and, unnoticed, gained access to the premises by a side entrance. He then commenced naturally to pull down the offending placards. A little

later he was observed by the pickets and they immediately adopted a threatening attitude. One called out "hit him" and the fight began. It seems certain that the pickets would have followed their victim into the Consulate building had they not seen that one or two other foreigners were there. They were too ignorant to appreciate the seriousness of their offence or to realise the consequences that were bound to follow. They were stopped simply by fear that they might come off second best in the encounter.

The whole affair was noticed by H.M.S. "Hollyhock" and before the signal was made from the Consulate a landing party was on its way from the gunboat. There was absolutely no excuse for this outrageous assault on a British official and it is to be hoped, therefore, that General CHIANG KAI SHEK and his colleagues will insist upon the punishment of the ringleaders. It is the only way they can maintain their good name and convince the world that they are sincere in their denunciation of "Bolshevik" excesses.

A Chinese woman committed suicide in Stanley Village on Tuesday by taking poison.

The Netherland Indian Government has declared Amoy to be an infected place on account of plague.

The annual general meeting of the Hongkong Polo Club was held at the Club's Pavilion last evening.

A dog belonging to Mr. Stevenson of the Dairy Farm Company bit a Chinese in Mr. Stevenson's employ on Tuesday.

The closing of the entries in connection with the Palace Hotel Billiard Handicap has been postponed until Monday next.

At the Central Magistracy yesterday, several Chinese were fined \$5 each for firing off crackers in the vicinity of the Government Civil Hospital.

The ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Douglas Steamship Company will be held on Friday, June 11th, at the offices of the Company.

Yesterday Her Majesty Queen Mary celebrated her fifty-ninth birthday. At noon a salute in honour of the occasion was fired by the warships in harbour.

A Chinese died in a cargo boat in the harbour on Tuesday from the effects of fish poisoning. Later, two women were removed from the same boat to the Kwong Wah Hospital.

At the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday afternoon a Chinese girl was remanded on a charge of the theft of money and jewellery to the value of \$400 from a friend's house in Yamat.

While a Chinese leper was being conveyed across the harbour yesterday to Kowloon where he would be escorted to Shum Chun, he jumped into the water. He was rescued by the crew of a police launch.

A Chinese prisoner at Taipo Police Station, New Territories, escaped from custody yesterday morning. The brief report received at Police Headquarters gives no details of how the escape was effected.

At the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday before Mr. J. H. B. Nihil, a Chinese assistant baker was fined \$50 with the alternative of six weeks' hard labour for stealing various foodstuffs from the Empress of Russia.

Mr. R. Baldwin, the organ

JAPANESE DISASTER.

EYE-WITNESSES' STORY OF THE ERUPTION.

FURTHER VOLCANIC OUTBURST FEARED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Tokyo, May 26th.

From eye-witnesses, it appears that the third eruption of Mount Tokachi was the worst, as the lava freed a mountain lake which swept a thirty-foot wall of water down the hillside, wrecking and obliterating farms and houses, whilst the lava poured down from two craters, engulfing farms, villages and the railway.

The main crater is on the summit of Mount Tokachi, but it extends to a spur-called Mount Two, from both of which lava belched forth and rocks rained down throughout Monday night, though the volcanoes are now quiescent, with only voluminous clouds of smoke issuing from the sulphurous crater.

WARNED BY RUMBLINGS.

LATER.

Warned by preliminary rumblings, many escaped before the eruption and the flood several hours later. Many farmers working in the fields were saved, but lost whole families in the villages, and are demoralized by their loss.

The train from Asahi Gawa, warned by rumblings, turned back, and thereby saved itself from being engulfed by the flowing lava.

Though the flood rushed down at a furious speed on the village of Biei, an embankment near its entrance checked the waters, and most inhabitants were able to escape.

It is reported that at Kami Furano some 200 villagers were washed away, and it is feared that the Matuyama Spa is a total loss, though no definite news is yet available.

RELIEF WORK.

It is reported that many bodies are floating down the Furano River, which has overflowed its banks, adding misery to the situation, whilst considerable anxiety is felt regarding the mining villages connected with the Hirayama Sulphur Mining Company.

A relief corps, including doctors and nurses, an infantry detachment, and ex-servicemen, were rushed to the scene from Asahi Gawa as soon as news of the catastrophe was learned, but the work is severely hampered by the condition of the countryside as a result of the flood, whilst several feet of lava covering the railway tracks prevented the train from reaching Biei, though everything possible is being done to help the injured and the thousands of homeless.

REVISED CASUALTY LIST.

LATER.

The Governor of Hokkaido has reported that 100 are dead and over 200 injured. A thousand people are missing.

FURTHER ERUPTION FEARED.

LATER.

Latest reports from Hokkaido state that 144 bodies have been recovered. It is estimated that two million yen damage has been done.

Rescue work is hampered by a thick mist. The volcano is still emitting ashes intermittently, and a further eruption is feared.

GERMAN TRAIN SMASH.

MANY KILLED AND INJURED IN COLLISION.

Munich, May 25th.

The total casualties as the result of the train accident (reported earlier) were 33 killed and 100 injured.

A previous message stated:—Twenty four were killed and many injured as the result of a collision between two passenger trains in the station at Munich.

ASSASSINATION IN PARIS.

FORMER HETMAN OF UKRAINE SHOT DEAD.

Paris, May 25th.

General Petlura, who was Hetman of Ukraine in last year's war, was shot dead by a Russian Jew named Schwartzbar, in the busy Boulevard Saint Michel this afternoon. Schwartzbar, when arrested, said that General Petlura oppressed the Ukrainian Jews during his Heimanship.

LIBERAL LEADERS' DIFFERENCES.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN EARL ASQUITH AND "L.G."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, May 26th.

A definite break between the Liberal leaders is marked by the publication of correspondence between the Earl of Oxford and Mr. Lloyd George. The former regrets the course pursued by Mr. Lloyd George when the Liberal Party united against the "anti-Social" campaign and general strike. He rebukes Mr. Lloyd George for the latter's declaration of disagreement with the statements of the Earl of Oxford, Earl Grey of Fallodon, and Sir John Simon published in the *British Gazette*.

He deplores Mr. Lloyd George's contributions to the American Press "containing a desponding, though highly coloured picture of our national straits."

Mr. Lloyd George, in his reply, couched in moderate terms, defends his attitude during the General Strike, and declares his American newspaper article on the strike had been misrepresented in England, although he admits he miscalculated the course of events, and concludes by offering to meet Mr. Asquith and other Liberal leaders to discuss the position.

THE POLISH UPHEAVAL.

GENERAL PILSUDSKI AND MOTIVES BEHIND REVOLT.

Warsaw, May 26th.

How Poland escaped a dictatorship is explained by General Pilsudski, who in an interview with Reuter said: "For six months I was vainly striving for the execution of moral and political reforms in Poland, and particularly the Army. What particularly annoyed me was the impunity enjoyed by the new rich. This decided me to act, but only against the Government, not against the President."

General Pilsudski regretted the President's refusal to treat with him and the failure of his attempts at mediation. He spoke of his final victory, and said he did not desire a dictatorship, which would throw the whole burden of affairs on one man which would mean arduous daily toil to accomplish the many necessary reforms to the State.

He said he was proud to have accomplished something unique—carrying out the *coup de tat*, which he immediately legalised as a sort of revolution without revolutionary results. Pilsudski evaded the question whether he would accept Presidency, and said he was awaiting the nomination of a number of candidates, whom he would afterwards summon to his house and demand a joint undertaking that they would have no connection with political parties, banks, business groups or similar interests.

THE FRANC.

GOVERNMENT'S STERN PROTECTION MEASURES.

Paris, May 25th.

The Government has taken a further step in the direction of tightening up measures to protect the franc. From June 5th exporters will be obliged to make a monthly declaration showing they have repatriated within three months sums received from abroad for their products. The penalty will be fines and imprisonment.

[THROUGH HAVAS AGENCY.]

PARIS-TOKYO FLIGHT.

FRENCH AVIATOR ARRIVES AT WARSAW.

Warsaw, May 25th.

Pelletier D'Oisy on his flight to Tokyo has arrived here.

D'OISY'S OBJECTIVE.

Paris, May 25th.

D'Oisy's ultimate destination is Tokyo. He intends on this occasion to rival the Trans-Siberian Railway, necessitating a daily average flight of 100 to 600 miles, hitherto not achieved by aeroplanes over vast distances.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

THE AMERICAN FLIGHT.

ARGENTINE AVIATOR REACHES CHARLESTON.

New York, May 25th.

A message from Charleston says that the Argentine aviator, Bernardo Dugan, has arrived.

ANOTHER JAPANESE CATASTROPHE.

IRRIGATION RESERVOIR BURSTS ITS BANKS.

HALF A TOWN WASHED AWAY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Tokyo, May 26th.

A report from Akita states that this afternoon, with a tremendous roar, the Mayama Irrigation Reservoir in Akita Prefecture, Northern Japan, burst its banks, sweeping away half the town of Kitaura, including the Post Office, bank, theatre and other buildings.

Details of the casualties are not yet available, but it is feared they are heavy. The population numbered 7,000.

ABOUT 400 DEAD.

LATER.

A semi-official report received in Tokyo states that about 400 are believed to have been killed, but accurate details are not obtainable, owing to the interruption of communication.

Seventeen bodies have been recovered, and it is feared many were injured.

Eighty buildings were completely washed away, including the Town Hall.

WHERE THE CHURCH GOES WRONG.

SIR OLIVER LODGE'S OPINION.

UNSOUND CREEDS.

It is a question which I put without presuming to answer, but are there not many ecclesiastical creeds, in which we have been ready to communicate, to torture, and to burn, which are not among divine essentials at all, but are mere human interpretations, exaggerations and conventionalities.

Sir Oliver Lodge, speaking at Brighton in connection with the centenary of Holy Trinity Church, made a strong appeal to the Church "to concentrate on the truths that unite us, and not on the details which make for separation."

The Bishop of London, the Bishop of Durham, and Bishop Russell Wakefield, formerly of Birmingham, the Mayor and Corporation of Brighton, and forty clergymen, representing Anglo-Catholics and Evangelicalism marched in procession through the streets in connection with the celebrations.

At the luncheon which followed the Countess of Chichester received gifts for the Robertson Memorial Hall Fund, which has been inaugurated in memory of the Rev. F. W. Robertson, who made the church famous.

CONVENTION AND REALITY.

Sir Oliver, speaking at the luncheon, took the introduction of Summer Time as an illustration of his statement that it is reality, and not convention, that is permanent.

"There are those who object," he said, "those who say we are playing hanky-panky with the sun, and who speak of God's time."

"Noon and midnight are realities, but that noon should be signalled by twelve strokes is a convention. It may just as well be signalled by one. Clocks are at our disposal. Sundials can be easily adjusted."

"When the priests wanted to give comfort to their good but rather superstitious patron King Hosokawa, and mend their early attempts at faith healing as a supplement to a fix poultice, they found they could juggle the pointer on the dial of Ahas ten degrees either way, giving him the option."

MISTAKES OF SCIENCE.

"We are learning in science, especially of late years, to discriminate closely between what we have put into the universe by our mental interpretations and what is really there—to draw a distinction between the relative and the absolute, the real and the conventional."

"Sir Oliver then used the sentence quoted above, and went on:—
"At present the Church, even the Anglican Church, is far too far of getting people into a hole and making them swear things—all this I steadfastly believe, and phrases like that, especially when they are infants or when they are sick."

"I venture to think also that it puts obstacles in the way of those who otherwise desire to be ordained to the ministry, and that until a radical search is made into what is permanently and divinely true as contrasted with what is humanly convenient and at present accepted, the supply of candidates will be more and more meagre. It should not be the function of the Church to manufacture heresy."

DARING DOCTOR'S CANCER EXPERIMENT.

WHAT IT PROVED.

Dr. Kutzahn, of Koenigsberg, announced at the German Surgical Society's Congress at Berlin that, as the result of vaccinating himself with a particle of cancer tumor, he had proved that cancer was not contagious. The surrounding tissues had not been affected, and the marks of the vaccination soon disappeared.

GOOD WILL.

[BY LORD BUCKMASTER, Former Lord Chancellor of England.]

Those who were privileged to attend the luncheon given by the *Daily Mail* at the Savoy Hotel (reference to which was made in the *Hongkong Daily Press* on Tuesday) left with the feeling that they had taken part in a notable event. Eight practical workmen representing every branch of the engineering industry had returned from their visit to the United States, and were present, willing to give to all the benefit of their experience.

What they said was of the utmost interest, and I should like to give the effect of its impression upon my mind.

In the first place it is essential to remember what these eight delegates were, each and all of them members of some of the most important trade unions in the country. They had been selected for their mission by a man absolutely independent of the newspapers. They were under no influence, they were subject to no control, and they owed no duty to anyone except the plain duty of telling the truth. They had been brought for the first time into sudden and close contact with the vast industries of the United States, and it might have been expected that that of touching a live electric wire, but none the less, the first thing on which all of them laid the greatest emphasis was their absolute confidence in British industry, its conscious pride in the great work that it has done, and a firm faith in its possibilities for the future.

It was also plain that great as they thought these possibilities might be, they realised that they were conditional, and that the first and the most essential condition of all was to promote good feeling throughout all branches of trade and to establish universally a sense of unity and good will.

CO-OPERATION AND FELLOWSHIP.

"A fine thing," as one of the delegates said, "in America was the spirit of co-operation and fellowship. Everybody in the industry, from the highest official to the man sweeping the floor, was animated by a real spirit of fellowship. Like all combinations, whether in the region of chemistry or in the business of life, real union can only be accomplished by the action of all elements concerned. Misunderstanding, distrust, and dispute have in many cases driven the parties here apart, and both sides must make an effort if they are to be united."

No one who has ever been in the United States can have failed to realise that this point, upon which such emphasis was rightly placed, lies at the centre of their commercial success.

The next proceeds from the first. It is the willingness and eagerness of everybody to increase output. Without the common fellowship and common purpose of all, this result is impossible. The workman here thinks that his increased output goes merely to swell the profits of the employer and, it may be, also to prevent some other workman from doing the work, and that, in any event, increased or diminished output is determined upon solely in the interests of the capital employed in the industry.

HIGHER STATUS OF LABOUR.

Two further points of immense consequence seem to have met these delegates at every turn. The one, that the higher the wages any industry paid the better it was for industry everywhere; that a high standard of life and a high standard of work went hand in hand, and that everywhere all through the factories every workman was working with the hope of advancement and the belief of his own efforts. The readiness of employers to every form of adventurous expense that could give the greatest effect to human labour seems to have been present everywhere, together with the absence of the stereotyped conditions which train a man for one branch of work and then place restrictions to prevent him adopting anything else.

It is to be hoped that the voices of these men and their experience will be heard and felt throughout this country. No one who has the most trifling knowledge of American industry can fail to realise the truth of what they say. The condition of labour over there is easier than here—easier not merely by reason of shorter hours or of lessened labour but by reason of the environment in which it is placed and the high standard of wages that it commands. I am not sure that the environment is not as important as the wage.

"I spoke to a workman myself in America during last summer. He had come from England, was married, and was bringing his children up out there. He still retained a deep affection for his native country, and he said it was not the question of higher wages that made him remain away. When I asked what it was, he said he was a tree man over there and not here."

It did not take long to explain to him that if freedom had any relation to liberty he was immeasurably more free over here; but that was not the freedom that he meant. He meant what one of the delegates said, that there were no lines of demarcation between one class and another, and that labour was recognised as being dignified and important whether it was performed with the head or with the hands."

SECRET OF HIGH WAGES.

He also meant something more. It was the freedom to use his labour as he wished, to employ it under any conditions, and to use it so as to produce the maximum result, which was, what he meant by liberty.

(Continued on next column.)

OUR LUXURY TAXES.

[BY C.O.]

These proposed luxury taxes, which we are told the Chancellor of the Exchequer is to spring on us, may seem very alarming at first sight, but, as a matter of fact, it will be quite easy to evade them. Take, for instance, the tax on diamonds. The scene is, say, Grosvenor-square:—

"My dear, I was going to buy a nice necklace of diamonds to-day, but I decided not to do so."

"What a nuisance. Why?"

"They're gone and put a tax on them. So I've brought you these nice flowers instead."

"How sweet of you. They'll do just as well. I do so love putting it across the Revenue like that. Ring for some waiter."

"Oh, and by the way, I don't think I shall be able to get you those tables after all. They've put a tax on furs, too."

"Oh, dear! What do you suggest then?"

"We need a lot of new linoleum. There's no tax on that."

"Happy thought. But it must be the best."

"Yes, my love. I'll see to that."

That would warn the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

In any case, why should he stop at furs, diamonds, and the more expensive motor-cars? We could, for instance, have a tax on bigamists. It might not bring in much, but that little would have a highly moral flavour. What is more, it would give the officials a chance to butt a little more into our domestic affairs, which, as everybody knows, is the object of all good government.

The Chancellor would announce the tax in the customary way:—

"And I shall leave no stone unturned to see that every bigamist, of whatever shade of political opinion."

An Hon. Member: Bigamists do not live under stones. They live in service flats.

The Chancellor: I say I shall leave no stone unturned, and no avenue unexplored.

The Hon. Member: Not even Shaftesbury-avenue?

The Chancellor: No, sir. That least of all.

As so to the taxgatherer:—

The Taxgatherer: Are you a bigamist?

Mr. J. Smith: Yes.

The Taxgatherer: How many wives have you?

Mr. J. Smith: One.

The Taxgatherer: Then how can you be a bigamist?

Mr. J. Smith: Because I thought I'd only married one, but she's turned out to be a handful. How much will that be under Schedule Z?

The Taxgatherer: You won't have to pay anything. The Government allows up to one wife.

Mr. J. Smith: And don't you call one wife a luxury?

The Taxgatherer: Certainly not.

Mr. J. Smith: Well, then, you don't jolly well know what you're talking about, and I shall vote Labour next time.

That might rattle the Government a little too. The curious thing is that in their anxiety to tax us into living the simple life they have overlooked the most obvious and most expensive luxury of all. They have forgotten the politicians.

A politician may or may not be popular. It depends so much on his wife. But what is quite certain is that a tax on him would be wildly popular. Any Government, no matter what else it had done, would march to victory on a programme limited to a heavy tax on politicians.

The tax could be so beautifully graduated. For an ordinary M.P., £400 per annum. For an Under-Secretary, £1,500 per annum. For an ordinary Cabinet Minister, £5,000 per annum. And for a Chancellor of the Exchequer, half a million. In fact, for some Chancellors of the Exchequer one could not possibly put their taxable value too high.

It would give the country a novel and abounding confidence in its legislators if it knew that our most lavish luxuries were thus taxed at the very source, and that before a man could spend our money he would have to deposit a lot of his own.

The objection would no doubt be raised—principally by politicians' wives that just as furs and diamonds will tend to disappear from circulation so would politicians. But that, to all right-thinking people, is exactly where the incidence of such a tax would most beneficially be felt.—*Evening Standard*.

It needs no vision to realise that the conditions here and the conditions there are wide apart. In the last resort there is opportunity on the land, both in the United States and in Canada, for any man of vigour and energy; and that fact, together with the multiplicity of their industries and the adaptability of labour, prevents workmen from being faced with the abyss of unemployment which over here has too often stared them in the face. It is their dread of this catastrophe to which are due all the influences that limit output. If a man lays 4,000 bricks a day, he is, according to this view, doing the work of two men, each of whom could lay 800, and this fact obscures the greater fact that there is to do. The real lesson lies in this: that it is increased output, and not learned wages, which the prosperity of any industry depends, and that, subject to all conditions being preserved that secure a man from excessive physical effort and fatigue, the more a man can possibly put out during his hours of labour the better it is for him and for all others similarly circumstanced.

These delegates have brought back with them a new atmosphere which is like a breath of fresh air in a stuffy room, and it cannot be too widely diffused.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE BOXER INDEMNITY.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES TO BE ESTABLISHED.

Tientsin, May 26th.

The Boxer Commission has issued a *communiqué* stating that Sir Austen Chamberlain has authorised Lord Willingdon to announce his consent to the principle that a Board of Trustees to be established in China, to whom the control and administration fund will be entrusted. The Advisory Committee will thereupon be dissolved.

The Board will have complete power to apply the fund to educational or other purposes, and make investments for the perpetuation of the fund, and will annually report receipts and expenditure to the British and Chinese Governments.

Sir Austen Chamberlain, while desirous of further demonstrating British goodwill, emphasises that the change makes an amendment to the Indemnity Act and the approval of Parliament necessary, which he will do his utmost to secure.

AERODROME BLAZE.

FIFTEEN MACHINES DESTROYED AT MUKDEN.

Mukden, May 25th.

A fire occurred at the aerodrome here on Saturday. Fifteen aeroplanes were destroyed.

KARAKHAN NOT WANTED.

MARSHAL CHANG TSO LIN'S PROTEST TO RUSSIA.

Peking, May 25th.

Marshal Chang Tso Lin sent the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs yesterday to protest to M. Kravovetsky against the presence of M. Karakhan in China.

M. Kravovetsky has promised to telegraph to Peking and Moscow on the subject.

THE DANISH FLIGHT.

Peking, May 25th.

The Danish airmen have arrived here.

PROPERTY SALE.

At the China Auction Rooms, yesterday afternoon Mr. E. V. M. R. de Sousa sold, by order of the mortgagee, a leasehold property registered as the remaining portion of Section D of Kowloon Inland Lot No. 546, together with No. 16, Granville Road.

The annual Crown rent of this property is \$12.75, and the area about 2,696 square feet.

The upset-price was \$15,000, with bids of \$100 acceptable. There were two bids only of this amount, and the property was knocked down to Mr. Leung Kai Seung, of Macao, for \$15,200.

TEMPLE 4,000 YEARS OLD.

NEW FINDS NEAR BABYLON.

The British Museum authorities recently issued another report of the work of the Joint Expedition of the British Museum and of the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania, which is exploring Ur of the Chaldees (the birthplace of Abraham), 140 miles south-east of Babylon.

The following are extracts from the report:—

"We found a very fine female head carved in black diorite (granite-like rock), an admirable example of Third Dynasty sculpture dating from about 2300 B.C."

"We found not only a double boundary wall dating from the Kassite age of about 1400 B.C., but below this the remains of the chamber wall built originally by Ur-Engur round the terrace on which stood his ziggurat (the huge two-story stage-tower of the Moon God set up by King Ur-Engur about 2,900 years before Christ); and under this again walls of pudding-shaped mud bricks which must go back to the fourth millennium before Christ; there could be no doubt that these, too, were the enclosing walls of a ziggurat platform, and we can conclude from this that underneath the millions of bricks piled up by Ur-Engur's workmen there lie buried the remains of another ziggurat older by many centuries."

"We were able to recover nearly all of a very interesting plan, a temple with two official residences attached to it, and under one ruined corner had the good luck to find undisturbed the foundation-box of burnt brick containing the copper statuette of the king bearing on his head the basket of mud mortar for the laying of the first brick of the building."



**Two sports—
one smoke**
Fishing or shooting?—Each sport has its adherents believing their pastime unrivalled. But both agree that for cigarettes there can be only one choice—



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"LAWN TENNIS AND HOW TO PLAY IT."

BY
SUZANNE LENGLEN.

No. 2.

FIRST STEPS IN PLAYING. . . GETTING THE RIGHT
IDEA FROM THE START. . . HOW TO HOLD THE RACKET
GRIP FOR THE FORE-HAND STROKE. . . AND
THE BACK-HAND.

(THE THIRD OF THIS SERIES OF ARTICLES BY MRS. SUZANNE LENGLEN, WILL
APPEAR IN THE "DAILY PRESS" ON THURSDAY NEXT—ALL RIGHTS RE-
SERVED.)

Lawn Tennis looks so easy, doesn't it, when you see two experts playing it? Yet through how many dreary hours of despair must a beginner live before he can reach even average form.

I wonder if it will encourage the beginner to know that a good many players who have reached one point, and who stick there, wish that they could begin all over again! They won't do it, of course, because while they are unlearning their faults they will play worse than ever, but it would be a very good thing for them if they would do so.

The trouble is that most players start wrong. There are not enough lawn tennis coaches in the country to go round. A man or a girl buys a racket, joins a club, watches indifferent players, and copies their faults.

They are men and women in lawn tennis to-day, the Wimbledon class of lawn tennis I mean, who, if they had only begun right, would be now very near to championship form. Yet they stick where they are, and, so set are their faults, that they cannot ever hope to improve.

Now that is the reason why I am going to insist on little details at the start. You may think I'm writing about things that don't matter, but, believe me, I'm not. Every little detail counts, and if you get one of them wrong you will pay the penalty.

HOW TO HOLD THE RACKET.

Everybody, I suppose, thinks they know how to hold a racket. Simplest thing in the world, isn't it? Don't get running away with any idea like that!

To begin with, in England, people are under a bit of a handicap. Those great players the Dohertys used to use what was called the "unchanged grip." You know that in lawn tennis there is a fore-hand and a back-hand stroke, and in making both these, those great brothers did not alter their hold on the racket.

Now don't get this wrong! It suited them and their style of game, and in their day there was no one in the world to beat them. But the unchanged grip does not suit one player in a hundred. Take Miss Joan Fry, for instance, who met me in the final last year.

She held her racket perfectly for her fore-hand stroke, but she never altered her grip when she wanted to hit a ball back-hand. This year, I hear, she is altering her grip, and her game cannot fail to improve.

THE FORE-HAND STROKE.

First let's deal with the grip for the fore-hand stroke. Your hand and fingers should lie rather along than across the handle, if you know what I mean. Perhaps it will make it clearer if I say that, holding your racket with your arm at full stretch, the racket should be in a straight line with your arm. Don't try to get it quite in a straight line if you feel it cramps your wrist. You must be able to wave it backwards and forwards with the greatest freedom, without any suspicion of cramp. Let the leather, on the handle, rest, not in the middle of the hand, but where the wrist joins the hand. You must not let it get in the way of course, but that is about the place for it.

There is no need for you, just yet, to go and practise on a court. Practise aiming at a ball—an imaginary ball—that is—with your arm at full strength. To do this you must stand sideways to the ball. There is hardly a shot in lawn tennis which you play facing the net—that is,

with your shoulders square on to the net. Stand sideways, with your left foot pointing in the direction in which you wish the ball to go, and your weight on your right foot. As you hit, follow through—I shall have a lot more to say about that later on—and transfer the weight to the left foot, so as to get the whole of the body into the stroke. Do you see what I mean? Well, that's enough to go on with for the moment. Mind, racket in line with arm, arm at full stretch, follow through, and feel that you are getting the weight of your body, as well as the force of your wrist and arm, into the shot. Never mind about the back-hand stroke yet. That'll come later.

THE BUGBEAR—THE BACK-HAND STROKE!

Now if you are beginning to feel, that when you do go on a court, you may be able to hit a ball with what we call the fore-hand stroke, I want you to make an experiment, just to satisfy yourself. I want you to feel what's wrong, and what's right with the various strokes.

Hold your racket just as you have been doing. Only now turn with your right side facing the supposed net, instead of the left. Suppose a ball is coming at you which you must play back-hand. Make a sweep of it, without altering your grip.

Doesn't feel the same, does it? You haven't got any power behind the shot have you? It's just a wave of the racket, instead of a stroke with force behind it. Exactly!

Now this back-hand stroke is very difficult to describe in mere words, so I must ask to read carefully.

Keep your grip just as it is and rest the spine of the racket—that's the triangular bit between the handle and the frame—on your left hand. I want the face of the racket to be at right angles with the ground, facing the net. Now slide your right hand backwards, a quarter of the way round the racket. Alter the position of your thumb so that it lies along the back of the handle—and you have the back hand grip as it ought to be used.

Now I want to get this absolutely right, so I will describe it another way.

Stretch your right arm out, straight in front of you with the palm facing the ground. Now draw your arm in, keeping the fore-arm, wrist and hand, straight out, with your elbow to your side. Your left hand is holding the racket by the spine, at right angles to the ground. Place the handle, of the racket in the right hand, with the thumb behind, and you have the back-hand grip. I hope that from these two descriptions you will be able to get an idea of what I mean, and you must do so before ever you go on a court. The back-hand is the weakness of ninety-nine players out of a hundred, and most of that weakness springs from the fact that they do not know how to hold their racket for the shot.

If you have mastered these two things up to now, I can assure you that you know, already, a good deal more about lawn tennis than most players do who have been at the game for years. It may all seem very simple. Lawn tennis looks simple, as I said, in the hands of experts. It is simple, as a matter of fact, if you will take the trouble to master the details. For it is the details that count in the making of what we call "good form."

AIR TRIP AT 86.

OLD LADY WHO ENJOYED THE THRILLS.

"Fine," exclaimed Mrs. Elizabeth Fuller, aged 86, of Plymouth, when she landed from her first aeroplane trip! Hearing that a number of free flights were to be given to women, Mrs. Fuller wrote saying she hoped she would be chosen. A car was sent to take her to the flying ground, and she was wrapped in an airman's coat and a helmet was placed on her head.

When in the air she laughed gleefully as the machine banked, and in descending expressed regret that she could not make a long air journey. Mrs. Fuller said she would like to venture on the (Continued at foot of next column.)

INTERPORT SHOOT.

Yesterday the names of the Shanghai team participating in the annual interport rifle shoot, were published in the Daily Press. Shanghai are firing this week. It has now been decided that the Hongkong team will fire on Sunday afternoon at the Taikeo Range. The ports taking part in the competition are Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore and Penang.

wings of an aeroplane. "There are plenty of wires to catch hold of," she said; "I should not fall off."

Twenty Plymouth women have offered to make parachute descents from an aeroplane, and one of them is to be allowed to perform the feat.

BILLIARDS

CLAUDE FALKNER'S BRILLIANT DISPLAY.

Claude Falkner, who is one of the finest billiards players in England gave a brilliant display at the Chinese Club last night when he played a game of 800 up with Leung Kam Kwong, ex-champion of the Colony.

Only on three occasions did he go to the table without scoring a point, but even on those visits he missed his shot by an ace only. His highest break was 244, his second beat 176, and his third 119. He visited the table 10 times and his average score was about 50. His opponent played somewhat poorly, scoring 110 only when Falkner ran out. His highest break was 17.

Falkner was particularly brilliant in playing nursery cannons at the top of the table, and was continually applauded. He manoeuvred the balls beautifully, and played throughout with ease and surety.

On his first visit to the table he could only compile 15, missing a fairly easy red "loser." The same ill-luck dogged him on his second visit, when he scored 21. Leung replied with 17, and in this break made some clever shots. Reaching 17 on his third visit, Falkner put himself in an awkward position, but brought off a brilliant cannon. He, however, failed to go farther. After a break of 43, to which Leung replied with 7, Falkner got into his stride and kept the balls at the top of the table. Several series of nursery cannons, alternated with red "losers" and red winners, brought his break up to 244, when having the balls in a fine position he failed at a red "loser." He was very unfortunate in failing with the stroke.

At the next visit he scored 53, and on the two following visits failed to score. Leung compiled nine, and having pocketed his opponent's ball gave him a double haul. Falkner missed. He later missed in playing a back screw cannon. Later, he again gave a brilliant display in compiling 473, scoring profusely with nursery cannons and red "losers." His downfall came again through a miscue.

This was his last visit to the table, and it was perhaps his most brilliant display, particularly as regards nursery cannons. When he concluded his score was 536.

There was a good attendance, and the exhibition was thoroughly enjoyed.

Mr. Falkner will play another exhibition game of billiards with Mr. Osmund on Saturday evening. The exhibition is open to lady and gentlemen friends of members of the Club. Tickets of admission can be obtained from the Secretary's office.

THIRD EXTRA RACE MEETING.

ENTRIES AND WEIGHTS.

The entries and weights for the Bantam Plate, Tattenham Plate and Aggregate Stakes at the Hongkong Jockey Club's third extra race meeting at Happy Valley on Saturday, June 5th, were published in the Daily Press on Monday. At that time the entries and weights were not available for the third, fifth and seventh events which are handicaps. The list is now completed and the entries for these three races are given below:—

JURY HANDICAP "A" CLASS (1 Mile).—Brigade Call (163 lbs.), Home Call (160 lbs.), San Diego (159 lbs.), Dolphin (163 lbs.), Melody Dahlia (162 lbs.), The Goblins (late Bunderan) (149 lbs.), The Gezer (148 lbs.), September (147 lbs.), The Regent (146 lbs.), The Sandpiper (146 lbs.), Boston (145 lbs.), The Gnome (late Sher Khan II) (144 lbs.), Rothesay (144 lbs.), Arabian Parrot (143 lbs.).

[If the top weight does not start all weights will be raised 5 lbs.]

JURY HANDICAP "B" CLASS (1 Mile).—Sunburst Rose (165 lbs.), Wimmera (161 lbs.), Rechalite (163 lbs.), Fireworks (163 lbs.), Loch Rannoch (162 lbs.), The Gomeril (late Donaghadee) (157 lbs.), Saracen (156 lbs.), Reynolds (155 lbs.), The Gowl (157 lbs.), John Smith (152 lbs.), Grey Streak (152 lbs.), Tutix (152 lbs.), The Golden Phasant (150 lbs.), District Call (149 lbs.), Beldorney Star (143 lbs.), Ordgavad (143 lbs.).

EMER HANDICAP (1 1/2 Miles).—Brigade Call (163 lbs.), Total Abstinence (164 lbs.), Souvenir (158 lbs.), San Diego (159 lbs.), Dolphin (155 lbs.), Melody Dahlia (152 lbs.), The Goblins (late Bunderan) (143 lbs.), The Gezer (143 lbs.), September (147 lbs.), Boston (145 lbs.), The Gnome (late Sher Khan II) (144 lbs.), Sunburst Rose (142 lbs.), Wimmera (141 lbs.), Loch Rannoch (139 lbs.), The Gomeril (late Donaghadee) (134 lbs.), Saracen (133 lbs.), Reynolds (132 lbs.), The Gowl (131 lbs.), John Smith (130 lbs.), Grey Streak (130 lbs.), Tutix (129 lbs.), The Gink (late Demon Boy) (125 lbs.), Beldorney Star (120 lbs.).

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"GEE-WHIZ BANGS" OF CRICKET.

THROWING-IN AT 120 MILES AN HOUR AT THE OVAL.

LESSONS FROM U.S.

To train Surrey county cricket fielders to hurl a ball at a speed of 120 miles an hour is part of the ambition of "Pitcher" Muirhead, the Canadian baseball player, who has been engaged by Mr. P. G. H. Fender to show the Surrey team how baseball men throw.

Mr. Muirhead has seven broken fingers to prove his devotion to baseball. "I don't know whether I can show anything to the Surrey boys," he told a reporter, "but if I can do anything to make things interesting for the crowd at the Oval I certainly will."

PRECIOUS SECONDS.

The idea is not mine at all. Mr. Fender, the Surrey captain, has seen a good deal of baseball in America, and thought that some of the baseball players' finger and arm habits might be of use to cricket fielders. So he approached the Anglo-American Baseball League, which plays matches at Stamford Bridge every Sunday in the summer.

"I volunteered to 'perform' for Surrey at once. This idea has nothing to do with bowling. It is purely to help the fielder. When seconds are precious the vital thing is to get the ball in at once."

The baseball player has to throw in his ball in a straight line, and not as a more or less dropping shot. The whole of his technique helps him to send the ball straight and fast.

Statistical experts have figured out that a good baseball player can make the ball leave his hand at 120 miles an hour.

When a ball goes at this speed there is of course tremendous force behind it. Of my fingers, excluding my thumbs, seven have been broken and the ends are bent.

The baseball man is so trained to pick up the ball as it rolls towards him that at the moment he grips it he is leaning back in the throwing attitude. The ball is never thrown from higher than the shoulder.

MR. FENDER'S KEENNESS.

When seen by the Evening Standard representative Mr. P. G. H. Fender, who has proved himself useful in the baseball field, was enthusiastic about his innovation.

"The Surrey side are excellent in the field," he said, "but there is always room for improvement, and it is this which has led me to strike a new line."

"All those who have seen a baseball match will agree that the returns at that game are the fastest in the world, and I have for a long time thought that there is a lot to be learnt that might be applicable to cricket. I am very optimistic about the results."

The special line to be taken by the new coach will be that of fast, low pitching.

TENNIS "COMPETITION."

The decrease in the number of applications for April coaching practice at the Oval led to a surmise that cricket is finding lawn tennis too strong a rival among schoolboys. At the moment only 130 applications from schools have been received, compared with 200 last season.

No one who saw the arrival of the Australians. Mr. Fender commented, "could possibly credit such a statement. I expect this will prove the most interesting and popular cricketing season since the war."

"The reason for the decrease at the moment is that we cannot take any more boys. The state of the grass only allows one pitch to be used, but this is used from morning till night, and Mr. Maurice Bird, the coach, is kept at it throughout the week."

WEATHER REPORT.

Last night's weather report, forecast and remarks by the Royal Observatory said:—

The depression over China has deepened slightly. Local forecast: S. winds, moderate, overcast, rain.

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Optional Cargo will be landed, unless Notice has been given prior to the arrival of the Steamer, at the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the Free Storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 31st May, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 14th June, 1926, or they will not be recognized.

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Hongkong, 23rd May, 1926. [3598]

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All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined by Messrs. Anderson & Ash on the 29th of May, 1926, at 10 a.m.

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Hongkong, 24th May, 1926. [3594]

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CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., where Delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 31st instant, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 14th June, 1926, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 31st instant, at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 24th May, 1926. [3595]

S.S. "ANGKOR"

SERVICE CONTRACTUELS DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from MAR SEILLES, etc., in connection with above Steamer are hereby notified that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., where Delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before 7 a.m. To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underwriter. Goods remaining undelivered after Monday, the 31st instant, at Noon, will be subject to Rent and Landing Charges.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before Thursday, the 3rd June, 1926, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged Packages will be examined on Monday, the 31st instant, at 10 a.m., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

J. LIMAGE,

Agent.

Hongkong, 25th May, 1926. [3597]

S.S. "DOCTEUR PIERRE BENOIT"

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES

MARITIMES.

NOTICE

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from DUNKERQUE, ANTWERP, MIDDLESBROUGH, LONDON, etc., also Cargo from HAVRE, COGNAC, BORDEAUX, etc., are hereby notified that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., where Delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before 9 a.m. To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underwriter. Goods remaining undelivered after Monday, the 31st instant, at Noon, will be subject to Rent and Landing Charges.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before Wednesday, the 2nd June, 1926, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged Packages will be examined on Saturday, the 29th instant, at 10.00 a.m., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

J. LIMAGE,

Agent.

Hongkong, 23rd May, 1926. [3593]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

THE Steamer

"COELENZ"

having arrived from BREMEN, HAMBURG and other Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their Cargo is being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., where Delivery may be obtained.

All Goods remaining undelivered after the 31st of May, 1926, will be subject to Rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Anderson & Ash, at 10 a.m., on 28th of May, 1926.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown and all Claims must be presented within Two Weeks of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they will not be recognized.

Consignees are requested to surrender their Bills of Lading to the Underwriter for countersignature.

MELCHERS & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd May, 1926. [3592]

CRICKET AT HOME.

HIGH SCORING ALL ROUND IN COUNTY MATCHES.

THE WEEK-END'S PLAY.

[THROUGH "REUTERS" AGENCY.]

The County cricket programme at home is now in full swing, and at the week-end spectators all over the country were treated to really good cricket. The feature of the matches was the high scoring all round.

MIDDLESEX RECOVER AND WIN.

LONDON, May 25th.

Facing the necessity of scoring 366 in the fourth innings against Sussex at Lord's, Middlesex undaunted by Maurice Tate's sensational first innings figures, staged a remarkable recovery, and won eventually with five wickets to spare.

Maurice Tate took nine Middlesex wickets in the first innings, including the "hat-trick."

Sussex batted consistently in both innings and established a lead of 73, before going in a second time.

The scores were:

Sussex: 272 and 237.

Middlesex: 194 and 358 (for five wickets).

There was no outstanding performance in either Sussex innings, but Tate bowled splendidly when Middlesex replied to the first innings total, and his nine wickets were secured at a cost of 71 runs, less than eight apiece.

Jack Hearne and the Hon. C. N. Bruce laid the foundation for the big Middlesex second innings score with 83 and 73 respectively, and Hendren scoring brilliantly all round the wicket tallied 103 not out.

NOTTS DECLARE TOO LATE.

A. W. Carr and George Gunn scored nearly three hundred between them in the Nottinghamshire second innings against Surrey at Nottingham, but the declaration came too late and the southern county gained first innings points.

Sandham was in splendid form, his score during the match being 186 for once out. Notts failed to reach the two hundred mark at their first attempt and entered upon the second stage 137 in arrears.

The scores were:

Notts: 192 and 413 (for 7 wickets dec.).

Surrey: 355 and 102 (for three wickets).

A partnership between Sandham and Shepherd was the feature of the Surrey first innings. Shepherd lost his wicket when he had reached 73 but Sandham went on to score 144 before being defeated. In reply the home side made light of the Surrey attack, Carr scoring 155 and Gunn 181. Carr secured a lead of 300 before deciding to declare.

Sandham scored 52 not out in the total of 102 for three wickets tallied by Surrey.

NORTHANTS OBTAIN POINTS.

Batting first against Leicestershire at Leicester, Northants completed the excellent total of 332, and gained points for a lead on the first innings. Northants appeared to be losing their grip of the game when stumps were finally drawn, Leicestershire having reached within 109 of victory with one wicket down in their second innings.

The scores were:

Northants: 332 and 140.

Leicester: 222 and 141 (for 1 wicket).

The Northampton men batted evenly in their first innings, there being no outstanding performance. Shipman batted gallantly in the Leicester second innings, his contribution towards the total of 141 being 70 not out.

"WAR OF THE ROSES."

The northern "Derby" resulted in a surprising defeat for the adherents of the Red from an innings and 94 runs. Yorkshire's first innings total could not be described as notable, but Lancashire scored only 159 in reply, and following on, collapsed utterly.

The scores were:

Yorkshire: 323.

Lancashire: 159 and 73.

It was an excellent match from the point of view of Roy Kilner; he scored 55 in the Yorkshire innings, and took four wickets for 10 runs when Lancashire batted a second time.

TWO WARWICK CENTURIES.

At one stage in the match at Derby, Warwickshire appeared to have the match well in hand, but the Derby batsman put up an unexpected resistance in their second innings, and the visitors had to rest content with first innings points.

Bates, the Warwick batsman, hit up one of the highest scores in his career, and a splendid not out century by Wyatt enabled the Hon. E. S. G. Calthorpe's men to tally 460. Warwick had a lead of 211 on the first innings, the scores being:

Derby: 210 and 341 (for 8 wickets).

Warwick: 460 (for 9 wickets dec.).

Bates hit out for 187, and the amateur R. E. S. Wyatt had just passed his century with 101 not out when Calthorpe declared.

KENT'S HUGE SCORE.

Kent needed only four runs to win when they entered upon the second innings of their match with Hampshire at Southampton, and they achieved victory by nine wickets.

The colossal total of 568 (for eight wickets) was hit up by Kent, who batted first, Hardinge and A. P. F. Chapman giving an entertaining display. Both scored centuries and there were two centuries in the Hampshire innings, though the fine efforts of Ronald Aird and Brown, failed to avert the follow on. Hampshire did not reproduce their first innings form, the scores being:

Kent: 568 (for eight wickets dec.) and 4 (for one wicket).

Hants: 232 and 180.

Hardinge batted splendidly for 180, and Chapman hit an enterprising 159. Brown scored 123 and Aird 113 in the Hants first innings total.

PARKER IN FORM.

Parker was in brilliant form with the ball at Taunton, and his eleven Somerset wickets had much to do with the Gloucestershire victory by ten wickets. Somerset put up a good score in their opening innings, but Gloucester passed their total by forty-five runs. Parker took six wickets very cheaply when Somerset took their second knock.

The scores were:

Somerset: 319 and 110.

Gloucester: 384 and 68 (for no wicket).

The feature of the Somerset first innings was a gallant stand by J. C. White, the former bowler who blossomed out as a batsman to score 64 not out. M. L. Hill, the amateur wicket-keeper, hit 60, and Young 37. Parker took four wickets for 74 runs. In the second innings Parker's six wickets yielded only 44 runs, his analysis for the match being 11 for 118.

Dipper (33) Smith (58) and the young professional Sinfield, who scored 101 were the chief contributors to the Gloucester total.

ESSEX v. WORCESTER.

Essex batted first in this match at Leyton, and knocked up the very creditable total of 333, of which Cutmore was responsible for 71 and Eastman for 80. Worcester scored 151, and following on added 333 to this total. In the Worcester second innings a stand was made by Jewell and Hopkins. The former secured 95 and the latter 90.

Essex returned to bat, and at the time the cable was dispatched had scored 79 for no wicket.

The scores stand at:

Essex: 333 and 79 (for no wicket).

Worcester: 151 and 333.

THE AUSTRALIANS.

VISITORS DEFEAT OXFORD BY AN INNINGS.

LONDON, May 25th.

The Oxford University team were all out for 177 to-day, the Australians thus winning by an innings and thirteen runs.

C. H. Taylor was the only player to put up any sort of resistance to the Australian attack. He scored 59 before being defeated, and he hit a six and three fours. Richardson took five wickets for thirty six runs.

AMATEUR GOLF.

ROGER WETHERED ELIMINATED BY UNKNOWN.

LONDON, May 25th.

Both British and American giants are falling by the wayside in the Amateur Golf Championship, the second round of which was played at Muirfield to-day. The defeat of Gardner yesterday has been followed by the elimination of the American Walker Cup player, Rowlands Mackenzie who was defeated by another unknown, Denis Kyle (Roehampton). It was a good game which went to the last hole.

Leyton further reduced the number of Americans in the second round by defeating Waldo Junior at the nineteenth, and then Oimett and Van Elm clashed, the former winning by three up and two to play.

Watts Gunn defeated Stone (Luffness) by two holes; Brower (America) eliminated Morrison (Dornoch) by two and one; Jesse Sweetser went a further stage by a six and four victory over Renwick (Northumberland).


Late in the afternoon came the greatest sensation of the day when Roger Wethered fell before another comparatively unknown Scott junior (Glasgow). Wethered was defeated by three up and two to play.

DAVIS CUP TENNIS.

FRANCE ELIMINATES CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

PRAGUE, May 25th.

Playing in the Davis Cup, France beat Czechoslovakia, after winning three matches and abandoning the other two.



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HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, May 26th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Day at 8 a.m.	On Day at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.59	29.59	29.61
Temperature	73	81	80
Humidity	85	89	89
Wind Direction	E	SSW	Calm
Force	2	2	0
Weather	OF	OM	ODF
Rain	0.54	0.00	1.11

Highest open-air Temperature on 25th ... 81

Lowest open-air Temperature on 26th ... 75



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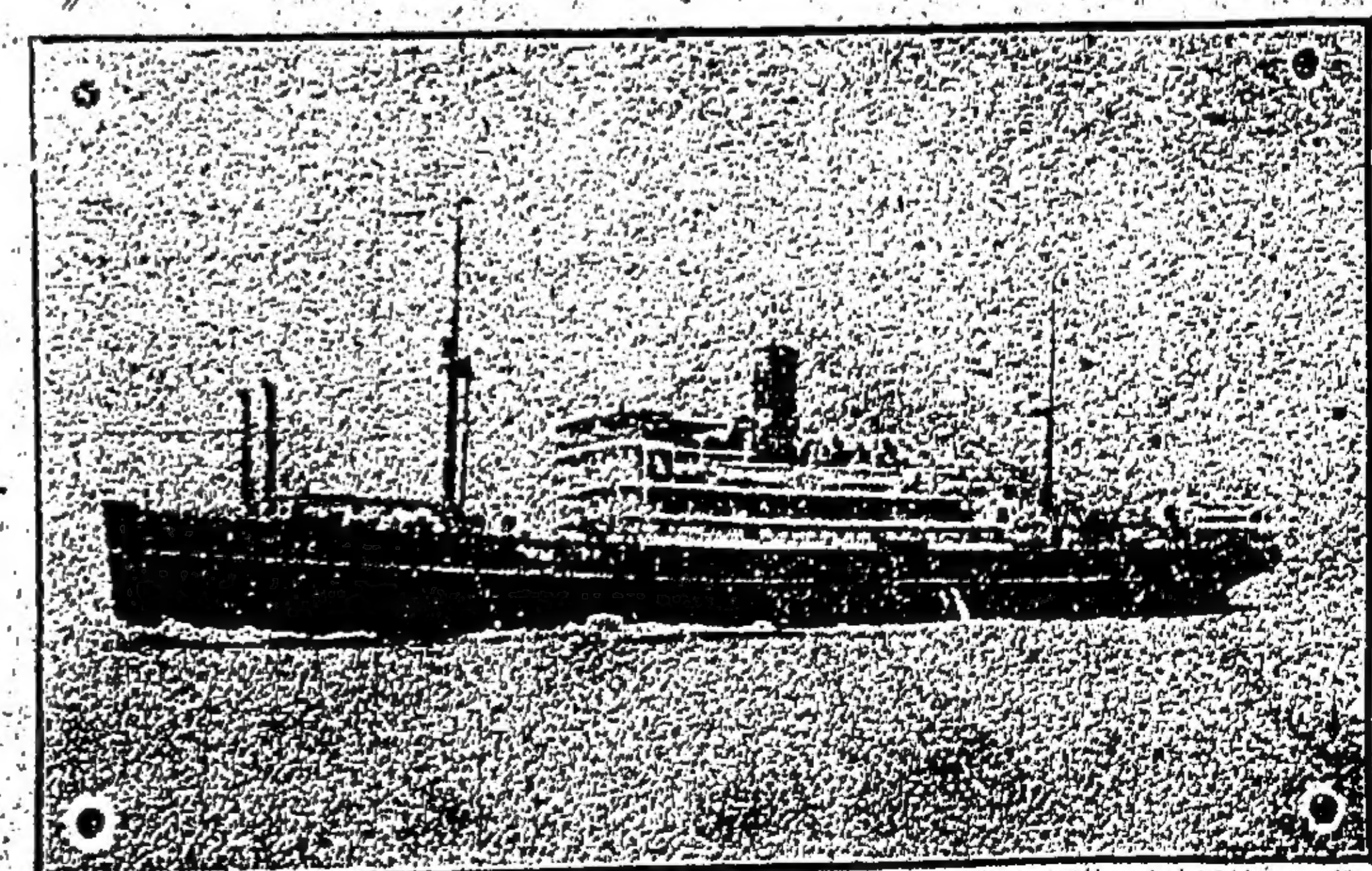
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SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

May 26th.
Hanoi, French str., 830 tons, Capt. L. Cruchot, from Haiphong and Fort Bayard, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 614—Messageries Maritimes Co.
Zhangzhou, British str., 1,220 tons, Capt. C. H. Jones, from Shanghai, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 612—B. & S.
Sui Yik, Chinese str., 178 tons, Capt. Lo Shui, from Sha I Chung, with fruit and cattle, lying at Luen Cheong Wharf—Fook Hoi S.S. Co.

May 26th.
Carl Legien, German str., 3,632 tons, Capt. Fr. Porzelins, from Tsingtau and Shanghai, with a general cargo, lying at Stonecutters. Reuter, Brockman & Co.
Chipsing, British str., 1,190 tons, Capt. D. G. Burleigh, from Tientsin and Weihaiwei, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 613—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

May 26th.
Ducce Castle, British str., 3,277 tons, Capt. G. C. Edwards, from New York and Cebu, with coal and oil and general cargo, lying at Lanchow—Dodwell & Co.
Nam Sang, British str., 4,055 tons, Capt. E. Mooney, from Calcutta and Singapore, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Samaki Maru, Japanese str., 3,871 tons, Capt. S. Yano, from Moji, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf—O.S.K.
Shirata, British str., 4,572 tons, Capt. T. S. Beedle, from Osaka and Amoy, with a general cargo, lying at Stonecutters—Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.
Tak Hing, Chinese str., 105 tons, Capt. Lo Shan, from Nam Tau, with vegetables, lying at Luen Cheong Wharf—Fook Hoi S.S. Co.

CLEARANCES.

May 26th.
Chung Hing, for Kwang (Chow Wan, Kowloon), for San Francisco.
Hydrangea, for Kwang (Chow Wan, Kowloon), for San Francisco.
Lanchow, for Shanghai.
Samaki Maru, for Singapore.
Shirata, for Port Raulan.
Sui Yik, for Haiphong.
Tak Hing, for Haiphong.
Yeiun Maru, for Choo.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The R.M.S. Empress of Australia left Yokohama on May 26th, and is due at Hongkong on June 2nd.
The P. & O. s.s. Mantua, with the outward mail is now expected at the Kowloon Wharf about 11 a.m. this (Thursday) morning instead of at 2 p.m. as previously announced.
The P. & O. s.s. Malak left Shanghai for Hongkong on May 25th at 6 p.m. and is due here on Monday (Friday), at about 6 a.m.
The P. & O. s.s. Jeyapore left Singapore for Hongkong on May 25th at 2 p.m. and is due here on the 31st inst. about noon.
The s.s. Tandu left Moji for Hongkong on May 25th, and is due here on the 31st inst.
The N.D.L. s.s. Sandviken left Shanghai on the 26th inst., and is due in Hongkong on Saturday, the 29th inst. She will leave for Europe via Manila, Singapore, etc., on the same day at noon.

SHIPPING NOTES.

The s.s. Vulcanus (Dutch) left yesterday morning with shipment of 1,050 tons of kerosene and 40 tons of solar oil for Haiphong.

An interesting arrival in port during the week-end was the s.s. Sandviken, which has been built by Messrs. William Hamilton & Co., Ltd., Glasgow, for Messrs. Vallem & Co., of Norway. She is licensed to carry 21 first class passengers and 1,100,000 cubic feet of cargo. The Sandviken has now left for Shanghai.

At the Marine Court yesterday, the master of a cargo boat was fined \$5, with the alternative of five days' hard labour, for mooring his boat in a manner which caused an obstruction to the Western entrance to the Causeway Bay Typhoon Shelter. At the same Court, two cargo boat mistresses were each fined \$15, with the alternative of two weeks' hard labour, for failing to exhibit regulation lights while under way.

The total number of deck passengers entered for the twenty-four hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday was 1,177, of which the s.s. Nam Sang (British) carried 498 from Calcutta and Singapore and the s.s. Hydrangea (British) 472 from Kwang Chow Wan.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Benglor (Ben-Line), due to-morrow.
Empress of Australia (C.P.R.), due June 2nd.
Mantua (P. & O.), due to-day, about 11 a.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET IN HONGKONG.

FOR MAY, 1926.

(STANDARD TIME OF THE 120TH MERIDIAN EAST OF GREENWICH.)

Date	Sunrise	Sunset
May 27th	5.40 a.m.	7.01 p.m.
" 28th	5.39 "	7.02 "
" 29th	5.39 "	7.02 "
" 30th	5.39 "	7.03 "
" 31st	5.39 "	7.03 "

HONGKONG SHIPPING.

Yesterday's shipping statement showed another drop in the total returns of cargo made during the previous twenty-four hours, the decrease being 2,804 tons. While freight for other ports showed a decrease of 4,371 tons, cargo for Hongkong went up by 563 tons.

The number of vessels in the harbour at 9 a.m. yesterday was 53, of which 22 were British. The number of vessels to arrive for the previous twenty-four hours was eleven, viz.—four British, three French, one Dutch, one Japanese and two Chinese. The departures over the same period numbered fourteen, viz.—one Danish for Bangkok; one German for Whampoa; one French for Shanghai; one British for Amoy; one Dutch for Haiphong; one British for Shanghai; one Japanese for Takao; one French for Saigon; one British for Amoy; one Chinese for Sha I Chung; one Danish for Shanghai; one British for Amoy; one Chinese for Haiphong and one British for Swatow. Clearances were only two for this period, and were a British steamer for Shanghai and a Chinese vessel for Amoy.

CARGO ENTERED.

(During the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday.)

For Hongkong 5,380 tons.
For ports beyond 3,439 "

Total 8,819 "

(During the previous 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. on Tuesday.)

For Hongkong 5,817 tons.
For ports beyond 7,510 "

Total 13,327 "

Of the cargo for this port, 3,984 tons

entirely being 1,262 tons and 1,833 tons.

Of the remaining 2,395 tons in other

vessels, there was only one entry of over

one thousand tons.

The arrivals for the twenty-four hours

ended at 9 a.m. yesterday were as

under:—

Chipsing (British) from Tientsin

and Weihaiwei with 1,262 tons of

general cargo and mail;

Nam Sang (British) from Calcutta

and Singapore with 1,235 tons of

general cargo, mail and 2,610 tons

for ports beyond;

Hydrangea (British) from Kwang

Chow Wan with 127 tons of general

cargo;

Lanchow (British) from Shanghai

with 750 tons of general cargo and

mail;

Amazona (French) from Yokohama

and Shanghai with 11 tons of gen-

eral cargo, mail and 299 tons for

ports beyond;

Angkor (French) from Marcellus and

Saigon with 600 tons of general

cargo, mail and 100 tons for ports

beyond;

Hanoi (French) from Haiphong and

Fort Bayard with 830 tons of gen-

eral cargo and mail;

Vulcanus (Dutch) from Haiphong, in

ballast;

Teiun Maru (Japanese) from Daiwet

with 1,150 tons of coal and 420 tons

for ports beyond;

Tak Hing (Chinese) from Nam Tau

with 50 piculs of vegetables, and

71 of fish;

Sui Yik (Chinese) from Sha I Chung

with 50 piculs of fruit, etc.

Later arrivals yesterday, too late for

inclusion in the above returns, were:—

Samaki Maru (Japanese) from Yoko-

hama and Moji with 479 tons of

porcelain and cotton goods, etc.,

mail and 3,516 tons of similar

cargo for ports beyond;

Shirata (British) from Osaka and

Amoy with 400 tons of general

cargo, mail and 386 tons for ports

beyond;

Ducce Castle (British) from New York

and Cebu with 1,100 tons of coal

oil and general cargo and 750 tons

for ports beyond;

Watanabe (British) from Takitoyo with

a nil entry;

Carl Legien (German) from Tsingtau

and Shanghai with one ton of gen-

eral cargo and 2,500 tons for ports

beyond.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

The following vessels are in Dock:—
Kowloon Dock—Chiat Yik, Passe, Kwai Sang, Chak Sang.
Taikoo Dock—Kiangchow, Kinshan, Tenyo Maru, Conus, Shansi.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From May 27th to June 2nd, 1926.

HIGH WATER. LOW WATER.

Days of Week. Days of Month. H'kong. Standard Time. Height. H'kong. Standard Time. Height.

Thur. 27 m. 8 38 h. m. ft. in. m. 2 33 h. m. ft. in.

Fri. 28 m. 9 52 h. m. ft. in. m. 3 49 h. m. ft. in.

Sat. 29 m. 10 46 h. m. ft. in. m. 4 21 h. m. ft. in.

Sun. 30 m. 11 49 h. m. ft. in. m. 5 17 h. m. ft. in.

Mon. 31 m. 12 26 h. m. ft. in. m. 6 10 h. m. ft. in.

Tues. 1 m. 1 2 h. m. ft. in. m. 7 24 h. m. ft. in.

Wed. 2 m. 11 12 h. m. ft. in. m. 8 11 h. m. ft. in.

Thur. 3 m. 12 18 h. m. ft. in. m. 9 14 h. m. ft. in.

Fri. 4 m. 1 7 h. m. ft. in. m. 10 11 h. m. ft. in.

Sat. 5 m. 2 14 h. m. ft. in. m. 11 14 h. m. ft. in.

Sun. 6 m. 3 20 h. m. ft. in. m. 12 14 h. m. ft. in.

Mon. 7 m. 4 26 h. m. ft. in. m. 1 14 h. m. ft. in.

Tues. 8 m. 5 32 h. m. ft. in. m. 2 14 h. m. ft. in.

Wed. 9 m. 6 38 h. m. ft. in. m. 3 14 h. m. ft. in.

Thur. 10 m. 7 44 h. m. ft. in. m. 4 14 h. m. ft. in.

Fri. 11 m. 8 50 h. m. ft. in. m. 5 14 h. m. ft. in.

Sat. 12 m. 9 56 h. m. ft. in. m. 6 14 h. m. ft. in.

Sun. 13 m. 11 02 h. m. ft. in. m. 7 14 h. m. ft. in.

Mon. 14 m. 12 08 h. m. ft. in. m. 8 14 h. m. ft. in.

Tues. 15 m. 1 14 h. m. ft. in. m. 9 14 h. m. ft. in.

Wed. 16 m. 2 20 h. m. ft. in. m. 10 14 h. m. ft. in.

Thur. 17 m. 3 26 h. m. ft. in. m. 11 14 h. m. ft. in.

Fri. 18 m. 4 32 h. m. ft. in. m. 12 14 h. m. ft. in.

Sat. 19 m. 5 38 h. m. ft. in. m. 1 14 h. m. ft. in.

Sun. 20 m. 6 44 h. m. ft. in. m. 2 14 h. m. ft. in.

Mon. 21 m. 7 50 h. m. ft. in. m. 3 14 h. m. ft. in.

Tues. 22 m. 8 56 h. m. ft. in. m. 4 14 h. m. ft. in.

Wed. 23 m. 10 02 h. m. ft. in. m. 5 14 h. m. ft. in.

Thur. 24 m. 11 08 h. m. ft. in. m. 6 14 h. m. ft. in.

Fri. 25 m. 12 14 h. m. ft. in. m. 7 14 h. m. ft. in.

Sat. 26 m. 1 20 h. m. ft. in. m. 8 14 h. m. ft. in.

Sun. 27 m. 2 26 h. m. ft. in. m. 9 14 h. m. ft. in.

Mon. 28 m. 3 32 h. m. ft. in. m. 10 14 h. m. ft. in.

Tues. 29 m. 4 38 h. m. ft. in. m. 11 14 h. m. ft. in.

Wed. 30 m. 5 44 h. m. ft. in. m. 12 14 h. m. ft. in.

Thur. 31 m. 6 50 h. m. ft. in. m. 1 14 h. m. ft. in.

Fri. 1 m. 7 56 h. m. ft. in. m. 2 14 h. m. ft. in.

Sat. 2 m. 8 52 h. m. ft. in. m. 3 14 h. m. ft. in.

Sun. 3 m. 9 48 h. m. ft. in. m. 4 14 h. m. ft. in.

Mon. 4 m. 10 44 h. m. ft. in. m. 5 14 h. m. ft. in.

Tues. 5 m. 11 40 h. m. ft. in. m. 6 14 h. m. ft. in.

Wed. 6 m. 12 36 h. m. ft. in. m. 7 14 h. m. ft. in.

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EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA	June 11	June 14	June 16	June 18	June 30
EMPRESS OF ASIA	June 24	June 27	June 30	July 3	July 13
EMPRESS OF CANADA	July 8	July 12	July 14	July 16	July 28
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	July 22	July 25	July 28	July 31	Aug. 9
EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA	Aug. 6	Aug. 9	Aug. 11	Aug. 13	Aug. 25
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Aug. 18	Aug. 22	Aug. 24	Aug. 26	Sept. 6
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Sept. 1	Sept. 5	Sept. 7	Sept. 9	Sept. 20
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Sept. 15	Sept. 19	Sept. 21	Sept. 23	Oct. 4
EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA	Oct. 1	Oct. 4	Oct. 6	Oct. 8	Oct. 20
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Oct. 14	Oct. 17	Oct. 20	Oct. 22	Nov. 1

(E/Asia and E/Russia call at Nagasaki the day after departure from Shanghai.)

HONGKONG—MANILA—HONGKONG—SERVICE

Leave Hongkong	Arrive Manila	Leave Manila	Arrive Hongkong
May 20	May 22	May 23	May 25
June 19	June 18	June 19	June 21

Passenger Department: Tel. C. 752. Cable: GACANPAO.
Freight and Express: Tel. C. 42. Cable: NAUTILUS.

NYK

SALES SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu.

TENYO MARU	Monday, 31st May, at Noon
KOREA MARU	Tuesday, 16th June, at Noon
SHINYO MARU	Tuesday, 29th June, at Noon
SIBERIA MARU	Tuesday, 13th July, at Noon

SOUTH AMERICA via Japan, Honolulu, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.

BOKUYO MARU	Wednesday, 2nd June, at Noon
BAKUYO MARU	Saturday, 17th July, at Noon

MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore & Port.

KAMO MARU	Saturday, 5th June
KATORI MARU	Saturday, 19th June
KATSUTA MARU	Saturday, 3rd July
KASHIMA MARU	Saturday, 17th July

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Port.

TANGO MARU	Wednesday, 23rd June, at 11 a.m.
AKI MARU	Wednesday, 21st July, at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.

TAKAOKA MARU	Tuesday, 8th June
TOYAMA MARU	Tuesday, 20th June

BUENOS AIRES via Singapore, Durban & Cape Town, Delagoa Bay & Algoa Bay.

WAKASA MARU	Wednesday, 2nd June
KAWACHI MARU	Wednesday, 7th July

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

GENOA MARU	Wednesday, 2nd June
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.	Wednesday, 2nd June

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

AKI MARU	Saturday, 19th June
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.	
KASHIMA MARU	Monday, 31st May
MOI MARU	Monday, 31st May
TOTOTSI MARU	Monday, 31st May
TAMBA MARU	Thursday, 3rd June

For further information, apply to—

Telephone: Central Nos. 292, 293 & 2423.

M. M. M.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

Mail Steamers.	Next Sailings from Marseilles.	Pro. Arr. at H'kg. and Sailing for S'nat and Japan.	Probable Sailings from Hongkong for Marseilles.
D'ARTAGNAN ... A	—	—	8th June, 1926
ANGKOR ... B	—	—	22nd June, "
PORTHOS ... A	7th May, 1926	8th June, 1926	6th July, "
ANDRE LEON ... A	21st May, "	22nd June, "	20th July, "
PAUL LECAT ... A	4th June, "	6th July, "	2nd Aug., "
GENERAL METZINGER B	18th June, "	20th July, "	17th Aug., "
FONTAINEBLEAU...	2nd July, "	3rd Aug., "	31st Aug., "

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

AGENTS FOR THE FOLLOWING SERVICES.

**NEW YORK, BOSTON & BALTIMORE
AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE**

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. Co., Ltd.)

S.S. "CITY OF SALISBURY" ... Via Suez Canal ... From Hongkong 15th June.
S.S. "COLORADO" ... Via Suez Canal ... From Hongkong 2nd July.**BOSTON & NEW YORK
AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE**
(ANDREW WARR & CO., LTD.)Sailings from Hongkong
M.V. "CEDARBANK" ... via Suez Canal ... End June.**UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT
"ELLERMAN" LINE**

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. Co., Ltd.)

S.S. "CITY OF TOKIO" ... For Marseilles, London & Havre ... From Hongkong, 23rd May.
S.S. "CITY OF GLASGOW" ... For Marseilles, London, Hamburg & Havre ... From Hongkong, 23rd June.FARES TO LONDON "A" 1st Class £35, 2nd Class £20.
"B" 1st Class £30, 2nd Class £15.**MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICA
ORIENTAL-AFRICAN LINE**

STEAMERS From Hongkong July, August.

Loading for Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Algoa Bay, Port Elizabeth, Kossel Bay and Capetown.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Beira, Quilimane, Ibo, Port Amelia, Mozambique, Chinde, Inhambane, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Kilindini, Port Nolloth, Lourenco Bay, Walvis Bay, and Madagascar.

AUSTRAL-EAST INDIES LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. Co., Ltd.)Sailings from Singapore on 6th of every month by "CITY OF PALERMO" or "MALATIAN" to Java, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney, and Vice Versa.
Through Freight and Passenger bookings from Hongkong in conjunction with "Ellerman" Line or other services.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines, Apply to—

THE BANK LINE LTD.

Tel. Cent. 4791.

PRINCE LINE

IMPROVED SERVICE

BY FAST MOTOR VESSELS

TO

**BOSTON
NEW YORK
PHILADELPHIA**M.V. "JAVANESE PRINCE" ... Leave Hongkong 6th June
M.V. "ASIATIC PRINCE" ... 3rd July
M.V. "JAPANESE PRINCE" ... 3rd August

For Freight and Full Particulars, apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST), LIMITED.

Telephone: Central 3135.

(Incorporated in Great Britain)

Telegrams: Furnprince.

King's Building.

HOLLAND EAST ASIA LINE
of the United Netherlands
Navigation Company.

Regular Four-weekly Service between

Japan, Vladivostok, China, Hongkong, Manila, Singapore

and
Genoa, Marseilles, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Bremen and
North Continental Ports

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE:

S.S. "OLDEKERK" ... 31st May
S.S. "GEMMA" ... 28th June
S.S. "ZOSMA" ... 28th July

SAILINGS FOR EUROPE:

S.S. "ALDEBARAN" ... 13th June
S.S. "OLDEKERK" ... 10th JulyAll Steamers have a Limited Accommodation for Passengers.
For Freight, Passage and other Particulars, Please Apply to—**JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN.**

Telephone: Central No 1574

Agents, York Building.

[11]

**P. & O. British India
Apcar and
Eastern & Australian
Lines**(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND).
**MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS
TAKING CARGO FOR**STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CHYKON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES
MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING
NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT,
CONSTANTINOPLE, GREECE, LEVANTINE PORTS,
EUROPE, ETC.**PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.**
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

Steamship.	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination.
"MALWA"	10,941	29th May, Noon	Marseilles & London.
"MIRZAPUR"	6,715	2nd June	Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Antwerp.
"NAGPORE"	5,253	7th June	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"KEYBER"	9,114	12th June	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KIDDERPORE"	5,334	21st June	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"MANTUA"	10,992	28th June	Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Antwerp.
"JEYPORE"	5,318	8th July	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"KARNATA"	9,128	10th July	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"PADUA"	5,907	18th July	Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Antwerp.
"KASHMIR"	5,985	22nd July	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"RANPURA"	10,583	24th July	Marseilles, London.
"DELTA"	5,097	7th Aug.	Marseilles, London, and Antwerp.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	21st Aug.	Marseilles and London.
"KALYAN"	9,144	4th Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"MALWA"	10,941	18th Sept.	Marseilles & London.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	2nd Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"MOREA"	10,918	18th Oct.	Marseilles and London.
"KEYBER"	9,114	30th Oct.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MANTUA"	10,992	12th Nov.	Marseilles and London.
"KARNATA"	9,128	27th Nov.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	11th Dec.	Marseilles and London.

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Piraeus, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

"SHIRALA"	7,241	27th May, 11 a.m.	Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.
"TAKADA"	7,241	11th June	do.
"SANTALA"	7,754	27th June	do.
"TILAWA"	10,005	5th July	do.
"TALAMBA"	8,013	11th July	do.
"SHIRALA"	7,241	22nd July	do.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"TANDA"	6,955	1st June	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	29th June	do.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	8th July	do.

* Calls at Dolo, Zamboanga and Port Bonga and omits Sandakan.

The E. & A.S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Dolo, Cebu, Kolambagan, Tawao, Timor, Durwin, or other ports en route as inducement offers.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.

The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.

The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.

The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

"MANTUA"	10,502	28th May, 6 a.m.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"PADUA"	5,907	1st June	Shanghai and Kobe.
"SANTALA"	7,754	9th June	Moji and Kobe.
"KARNATA"	9,089	11th June	Shanghai and Kobe.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	12th June	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"TILAWA"	10,005	15th June	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"TALAMBA"	8,018	20th June	Kobe and Yokohama.
"KASHMIR"	5,985	25th June	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"SHIRALA"	7,241	1st July	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	8th July	Shanghai only.
"RANPURA"	10,583	8th July	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"DELTA"	5,097	9th July	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	22nd July	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"TANDA"	6,955	3rd Aug.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.
"KALYAN"	9,144	5th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MALWA"	10,941	19th Aug.	do.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	2nd Sept.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	7th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MOREA"	10,918	16th Sept.	do.

All sales are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY-SETTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

*Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while waiting for the on carrying steamer.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Steamers on London and Australian Lines are fitted with Laundries.

Parcels measuring not more than 24 ft. x 8 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

P. & O. Building, Connaught Road Central, HONGKONG.

Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE OF Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in Staterooms, Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

AMOY & FOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 8 or 10 Days)

HAICHING ... Capt. A. H. Stewart ... Monday, 31st May, at 5 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier)

Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hongkong to Fochow (Pagoda Anchorage) and Return by the same Steamer by the "HAI-NING," "HAI-HONG" and "HAI-HING" at the Reduced Rate of \$50.00 including Meals while the Steamer is in Port.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LARBAIK & CO.,

General Managers.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO.,

LIMITED.

RANGKOK	"KALGAN"	On 27th May, Noon.
PORT BEDON	"SHANSI"	On 27th May, 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"LIANGCHOW"	On 27th May, 5 p.m.
AMOY & SINGAPORE	"KWANGCHOW"	On 28th May, 6 a.m.
HAIPHONG	"KUEIANG"	On 28th May, 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SUNNING"	On 29th May, 6 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 30th May, 8 a.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 1st June, 6 a.m.
AMOY & SINGAPORE	"KIUNGCHOW"	On 1st June, 6 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"SZROBEN"	On 3rd June, 6 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SHANTUNG"	On 5th June, 6 a.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 5th June, 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 6th June, 8 a.m.

For Freight or Passage apply to— **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.**

Telephone Central 35.

Agents.

CARGO AND PASSAGE CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE. [4]

AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LTD.

"CHANGTE" & "TAIPING"

THREE NEW VESSELS MAINTAIN A REGULAR SERVICE FROM

HONGKONG TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS,

VIA MANILA AND THURSDAY ISLAND.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports. EXCELLENT & MOST UP-TO-DATE FIRST & SECOND CLASS PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION. **HONGKONG TO SYDNEY—19 DAYS.**

STEAMER	Due HONGKONG ON OR ABOUT	SAILING HENCE ON OR ABOUT
CHANGTE	16th June	22nd June, Noon
TAIPING	17th July	23rd July
CHANGTE	14th August	20th August
TAIPING	19th September	25th September

For Freight and Passage Apply to— **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.**

Telephone: Central 36.

Agents.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.**NEW YORK BERTH.**LOADING FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK VIA SUEZ.
S.S. "DACE CASTLE" ... Sailing on or about 19th June**LYDD TRIESTINO.**REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR
BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (FUME).TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO
GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND
DANUBE PORTS.REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE OR TRIESTE
"A" CLASS: £72. 10s. 0d. "B" CLASS: £66. 0s. 0d.**NEXT SAILINGS.**

OUTWARDS FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI

M.V. "ESQUILINO" ... From Hongkong.
Sails about 5th June.

HOMEWARDS FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE

M.V. "VIMINALE" ... From Hongkong.
Sails about 31st May.
M.V. "ESQUILINO" ... Sails about 30th June.**NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS**

FROM CALCUTTA AND COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "UMZUMBI" ... Sails from Calcutta about 2nd June via
Rangoon and Colombo.
S.S. "UMBINGA" ... Sails from Calcutta about 2nd July via
Rangoon and Colombo.Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.
Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines, apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

Telephone: Central 1020.

Agents.

[17]

BOSTON NEW YORK & BALTIMORE

Joint Service of the

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.)

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. Co., Ltd.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "LYCAON"	...	Via Suez Canal	4th June.
S.S. "CITY OF SALISBURY"	...	Via Suez Canal	18th June.
S.S. "COLORADO"	...	Via Suez Canal	2nd July.
S.S. "LAOMEDON"	...	Via Suez Canal	16th July.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to charge without notice.

For Freight and Particulars, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.
HONGKONG AND CANTON. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., CANTON.

